FBIS DAILY REPORT
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RECENT EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT STATEMENTS VIEWED

LD030032 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Paul Nitze, the chief United States negotiator at the Geneva talks, has said that the Soviet Union intends to continue the talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Commentary is by Viktor Olin.

It seems strange that the head of the American delegation to the talks should take it upon himself to inform the public of the plans of the Soviet side. This statement would have been justified only if accompanied by the announcement of an American decision to suspend the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In the Soviet opinion this is the condition for a continuation of the Geneva talks.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper PRAVDA last week the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said that the Geneva talks could go on if the United States does not actually begin deploying the missiles. The deployment of the missiles in Western Europe would make it impossible to continue the talks.

All the signs are that the Reagan administration is bent on installing Euromissiles as soon as possible. As far as the United States is concerned, there is no point in the Geneva talks, because Washington has failed to talk the Soviet Union into disarming unilaterally or giving the United States military superiority a legitimate status.

At about the same time as Paul Nitze was talking to newsmen in Geneva a giant United States transport aircraft C-5 landed at the Greenham Common base in Britain. In spite of (?all) tight security arrangements it became known that it brought components for cruise missiles from the United States. According to other reports, similar preparations are underway in West Germany. The NATO dual decision of December 1979 is being implemented: the Euromissiles are already being installed.

Why is Washinton trying so hard to sustain the illusion that the Geneva talks and the deployment of the missiles can take place simultaneously? The answer to that question is in the unprecedented momentum gathered by the anti-missile movement in Europe and the United States itself. According to opinion polls in Britain, West Germany and other NATO nations, up to 75 percent of the population there are opposed to the Euromissiles.

By carrying on with the talks in Geneva for appearances the United States Administration is hoping to silence and even neutralize the anti-war protests, mark time, and present Western Europe with an accomplished fact. Washington is hoping to accumulate considerable political capital in this way. In his recent statement the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov said that on the captain's bridge in Washington the operation of siting new American missiles in Europe appears as extremely simple and of maximum advantage to the United States, advantage at the expense of Europe. America's European allies are viewed as hostages. A candid policy, but cynical.

The Soviet leader went on to say what is really difficult to grasp is whether this is being pondered by those European political leaders who, disregarding the interests of their peoples and of peace, are helping to put into effect the ambitious militarist plans of the United States Administration.

PERSHING II U.S. PRETEXT TO 'INVADE' W. EUROPE

LD021823 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 2 Nov 83

["U.S. Missiles Threaten the Whole World" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The first components of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles were brought yesterday to the territory of Western Europe from across the ocean. In the atmosphere of bellicose chauvinism, war hysteria instigated by the Reagan administration in the world, the U.S. ruling circles are striving under any pretext to impose these first-strike nuclear weapon systems on its allies in NATO. Deployment of "Pershing-2" missiles specifically, on the FRG territory, is a threat to the security of not only socialist countries. The Washington leaders assert that these nuclear missiles are meant only as a counter-balance to the Soviet "SS-20" missiles. But this is not so. The real targets for "Pershing-2" nuclear strikes are not limited to the targets on the USSR territory.

Having a range of 2,500 kilometres, "Pershing-2" missiles deployed in the FRG can reach areas of the Middle East, North Africa, Scandinavia.

The peoples of those regions will have to live under the threat of U.S. nuclear missiles if they are deployed on the territory of Western Europe.

The U.S. flotillas that are sailing on Reagan's order over oceans from one area of the world to another are reinforced by such a nuclear potential that can be launched within a few minutes and can be directed against any country that for some reason does not agree with Washington's policy and diktat. There exists another aspect that represents a real threat to the peoples of Western Europe and adjacent countries. Just as the Reagan administration is using the pretext of the "protection of the lives of Americans" for the landing of Marines and the unleashing of an aggression in Lebanon, in Grenada, "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles might be used as a pretext for the invasion of Western Europe by U.S. Armed Forces to protect them.

In order to unleash such an aggression the U.S. strategists might take an advantage of any manifestation of protest against the U.S. nuclear missiles at NATO bases. In this sense cruise missiles and "Pershing-2" missiles are directed also against the anti-nuclear movement, champions of peace and disarmament whose actions in their native countries can be qualified by Washington as "hostile actions" against the United States.

The United States declares that it has kept and will be keeping nuclear weapons of all types and in huge volumes in Europe. This shows that Washington is stockpiling such weapons exclusively for purposes of aggression.

START DELEGATIONS MEET IN PLENARY SESSION

LD011349 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 1 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the USA held a plenary meeting at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction here today.

'WEEK OF ACTION FOR DISARMAMENT' REVIEWED

LD012153 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

["PRAVDA: Disarmament Week" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 1 TASS -- "The scope of anti-war demonstrations during the Week of Action for Disarmament has shown that Washington's militarist course contradicts the will of the overwhelming majority of people on our planet," Nataliya Larionova writes in PRAVDA today, commeting on the results of the Week of Action of Disarmament, held on the initiative of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the World Peace Council. "The demonstrators displayed during the week of action unprecedented unity and purposefulness."

"All Western Europeans united in their opposition to the sinister plans of the United States and NATO to site new American nuclear missiles on their soil," the commentary says. "Massive demonstrations, the largest in the history of the anti-war movement, swept across West Germany, Belgium, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Italy and other countries. Large-scale demonstrations were held in hundreds of cities in the United States, Canada and Japan."

"Mass actions by members of trade unions at their workplace have become a new effective form of the workers' struggle for peace." The PRAVDA commentator writes. "In West Germany, workers staged a five-minute stoppage in protest against the deployment of Pershings. A similar action was taken by Finnish workers."

"The Week of Action for Disarmament issued a serious warning to those who are keen on military adventures," the writer stresses. "The United States' adventurous policies in Central America and the Middle East have been subjected to a barrage of criticism. The entire world community condemns the United States' brazen intervention in Grenada."

"The Week of Action has shown thus the growing isolation of those who threaten to push mankind towards destruction by their militarist course."

U.S., SOVIET SCIENTISTS STRESS NUCLEAR WAR DANGERS

LD021459 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 2 TASS -- A group of prominent Soviet scientists arrived at Moscow's Ostankino television centre late last night. Simultaneously, American scientists appeared before television cameras in Washington. By using a space communications satellite they held a dialogue on problems of paramount, vital importance -- the problems of global biological, atmospheric, climatic and other consequences of a nuclear war.

Carl Sagan, professor at Cornell University, presented scientific calculations as to what would occur in the event of an explosion of nuclear weapons with an aggregate yield of 500 megatons. One of the consequences would be that, as a result of such an explosion, temperatures would drop rapidly to zero and below zero and would return to normal only in a year's time. All that, naturally, would bring about irreversible consequences for food crops and would lead to disastrous changes in the environment.

The opinion of Soviet medical specialists and biologists was set out at the Viacom meeting by academician Aleksander Bayev. He gave the calculated data on the effect of a nuclear strike. At least a quarter of the population, according to him, would immediately die in the area of a nuclear attack.

Another quarter would not be able to survive owing to injuries, burns, radiation, lack of timely medical aid, food, water and owing to continuing unfavourable factors: radiation and climatic changes. The survival of the rest of the population also remains questioned. The above-mentioned negative factors would make life extremely hard, and the remaining part of the population would hardly survive.

Professor Paul Erlich said that if we, as a result of a nuclear war, lose technology and productive forces that have been already accumulated, even if a certain number of people would survive, the present level of civilization would not be achieved again any longer.

All the strategic theses about a so-called local war, a limited war, counterforce nuclear strikes, a controlled war, or a protracted nuclear war -- all these concepts are devoid of any grounds, stated Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They all would lead to monstrous consequences. Nuclear armament, he emphasized, is not the muscles of a contemporary state but its cancerous tumour which endangers its very existence. And, just like a cancer patient stands no chances to live long and happily, mankind has no chances to live with the bomb forever. Either we shall destroy the bomb or it will destroy us.

American Professor Walter Roberts spoke in conclusion of the Viacom meeting. He said scientists already know enough about possible consequences of a nuclear war in order to state on behalf of all mankind that it is essential to expedite steps to achieve universal security.

MORE ON MEDIA REACTION TO ANDROPOV INF REMARKS

PM0Z1404 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 October 1983 Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS roundup dated 28 October entitled "A Consistent Course: The International Public Is Extensively Discussing and Commenting on Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's Answers to Questions From the Newspaper PRAVDA" which contains the following paragraph in addition to the first edition roundup, which was published on page AA 3 of the 1 November 1983 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

"Soviet leader Yu.V. Andropov, a XINHUA report carried in the Chinese RENMIN RIBAO says, has stated that the appearance of new American missiles in Western Europe will make the continuation of the talks currently being held in Geneva impossible. He has said that the Geneva talks can be continued so long as the United States does not start actual missile deployment. In the event that an agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe is reached and it comes into force, the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the USSR's eastern regions will also be stopped from that moment provided that no substantial changes in the strategic situation in Asia take place."

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES SITUATION IN GRENADA

Withdrawal of Troops Demanded

LD030700 Moscow TASS in English 2322 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The United Nations General Assembly has demanded an immediate end of the armed invasion of Grenada and the undelayed withdrawal of foreign troops from that country occupied by the United States.

This demand is contained in a resolution that has been adopted by the overwhelming majority of votes at the plenary meeting of the assembly convened for an urgent discussion of the situation in Grenada. 108 states voted for the resolution. Only nine countries -- the United States and its closest allies -- voted against.

In the adopted resolution the armed intervention is described as a gross violation of international law and the encroachment on independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that state. The United Nations General Assembly has also confirmed Grenada's inalienable right to decide freely on its own political, economic and social system

The voting at the session of the United Nations General Assembly showed again that the United States' brazen aggression against a defenceless Caribbean state meets with universal condemnation in the world.

'Profound Indignation' Expected

LD022045 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents V. Vasilets and A. Sidoruk report:

At its plenary meeting the United Nations General Assembly starts today the discussion of the situation in Grenada whose freedom and independence have been trampled underfoot by the U.S. military. This item has been put additionaliy on the agenda of the current session at Nicaragua's request and is discussed as a priority question because of its urgency and importance.

"We expect that a profound indignation whith which the U.S. aggression against my country was received in the whole world will be reflected at the session," Grenada's deputy ambassador at the United Nations Ian Jacobs told the TASS correspondent. "The international community of nations cannot but reject the stand of the U.S. Government according to which the might is right. It is quite abvious that, in Washington's opinion, not a single people has a right to decide its destiny independently of the United States."

Grenada's representativeexpressed the confidence that the session will adopt by the overwhelming majority of votes the resolution demanding that Grenada's sovereignty, independence and territorial inviolability be respected, that an armed intervention against Grenada be immediately ended and forces that have invaded Grenada be withdrawn.

The draft resolution whose text has been circulated at the United Nations headquarters describes the armed intervention as an open violation of international law and Grenada's independence, of sovereignty and territorial inviolability. It is suggested that the United Nations General Assembly confirm Grenada's inalienable right to decide freely on its political, economic and social system. The document also points out that the United Nations member-countries in accordance with the United Nations Charter should keep from the use of force or threat of force in international relations.

The recent discussion in the United Nations Security Council of the question of the United States' armed invasion of Grenada showed convincingly that the absolute majority of countries, including the United States' allies condemn Washington's barbarous action, Nicaragua's ambassador at the United Nations Javier Chamorro Mora said in an interview with the TASS correspondent. The draft resolution has not been adopted only because of the use of the right of veto by the United States which is seeking to turn Grenada into its colony and to create a puppet regime there. But peoples of Latin America, the whole world are not going to put up with the United States' aggressive policy.

The United States delegation at the United Nations tried to get a deferment of the discussion of the question at the session seeking to manage by the time of discussion to knock together a puppet "Grenadian Government" obedient to Washington. But these attempts have failed. Nevertheless, according to reports reaching here, the Americans hastened to bring to New York former British Governor-General of Grenada Paul Scoon who had agreed to serve Washington. Ian Jacobs resolutely rejected the attempts of the U.S. colomialists to impose on the United Nations the puppets who will allegedly speak on behalf of the Grenadian people which is under the oppression of the occupiers.

Grenada 'Not U.S. Colony'

LD022217 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1918 GMT 2 Nov 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly, now in plenary session, is starting discussion of the question of the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada. This question was added to the agenda of the present UN General Assembly session at the request of Nicaragua, and is being examined first in view of its urgency and importance. I remind you that this question was already discussed by the UN Security Council, and although an absolute majority of council members expressed themselves in support of the resolution demanding an immediate end to the intervention, the resolution was not adopted as the U.S. delegation resorted to the use of its veto. But at the UN General Assembly there is no right of veto; therefore the U.S. delegation has undertaken another maneuver. It has queried the authority of the official representatives of revolutionary Grenada. They are trying to free their UN places for envoys of the puppet regime hastily being cobbled together by Washington on Grenada. However, to the applause of the whole of the UN General Assembly, the Grenadian permanent representative declared: My country is not a U.S. colony.

The American NBC television company has reported that the United States is preparing to conduct military maneuvers in direct proximity to the Cuban coast. As is seen, taking part in these maneuvers will be the aircraft carrier "America" and eight other ships [shots of naval ships, aircraft dropping bombs] and so, as we see, Washington is expanding the scale of its aggressive actions in Latin America. It is not surprising, comrades, that the aggressive course of the United States is being increasingly condemned throughout the world.

ANDROPOV'S PRAVDA INTERVIEW CIRCULATED AT UN

LD021643 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- The text of the answers of Yuriy Andropov, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to questions of the newspaper PRAVDA published on October 27, 1983, was circulated on Wednesday in the United Nations Organization as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

SPEAKERS AT UN FIRST COMMITTEE URGE ARMS BAN

LD021427 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- The First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly is continuing general debates on disarmament issues.

The Soviet Union's call for condemning nuclear war as a crime against humanity and freezing nuclear arsenals is of prime importance, Poland's representative S. Turbanski has declared. He expressed the hope that the adoption of appropriate resolutions by the U.N. General Assembly will help the Disarmament Committee work out concrete decisions. The speaker stressed further that the implementation of the Soviet idea to draft a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth would put an obstacle in the way of the militarization of a new sphere of human activity.

The interests of universal security of peoples and plans to spread the arms race into space are incompatible, said Hungary's delegate D. Meyster [name as received]. The arms race will demand fresh material outlays denying mankind the resources it needs so much for its social and economic development. That is what makes so timely the Soviet Union's proposal on concluding a treaty banning the militarization of space.

Mankind's very right to existence, right to life have been questioned in our time, said Uganda's representative I. Malinga [name as received]. Therefore, there is no task more important than preventing nuclear war. He called on the nuclear powers to freeze their arsenals of most up-to-date destructive weapons. Joining other participants in the debates, the Ugandan delegate expressed profound concern over the plans to militarize outer space.

Argentina's representative Julion Cesar Carazales [name as received] spoke about the need to give top priority to the task of averting nuclear war. He denounced the position of countries seeking to belittle the threat posed by the spread of the arms race into space. Kuwait's representative Muhammad Abu al-Hasan said that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe will heighten even more the tense situation in the world. This deployment, he pointed out, will give a push to the arms race. Harry Ott, deputy foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, has called on the United States and the NATO bloc to adopt a serious approach to the talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and abandon the attempts to gain unilateral military advantages. The talks should be directed at reaching accords based on the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union's proposals show that the Warsaw Treaty countries do not want to have a single nuclear bomb, plane or nuclear warhead more than NATO.

The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to achieve early results at the Geneva talks, said the USSR's representative Vladimir Petrovskiy.

As Yuriy Andropov stressed in his replies to the daily PRAVDA's questions, the Soviet Union has displayed and is displaying flexibility in looking for concrete decisions with the observance of the sole, but indispensable condition: The equilibrium of forces in Europe in medium-range nuclear armaments should not be disrupted. The level of these armaments from both sides can and should be reduced radically, but in the way that the correlation of forces between the sides remain unchanged.

UN DISCUSSES NEW ORDER FOR INFORMATION

LD021125 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk report:

A special political committee of the UN General Assembly has ended the discussion of questions connected with the establishment of a new international order in the sphere of information. We are witnessing the "free" bourgeois press of the U.S. going out of its way to justify the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada, said the representative of Afghanistan Abdol F. Vidi. He denounced the malicious subversive campaign against his country, which is a component part of the "undeclared war" waged by imperialism against Afghanistan.

Many mass media organs in the West, especially in the United States, are fully controlled by the military-industrial complex and are used by it as a psychological weapon, said the representative of Vietnam Nguyen Luong. The propaganda of war and aggression is actually a supplement to the modern war arsenal, on which the more aggressive imperialist circles are counting today, he stressed.

The U.S. representative Charles Lichenstein, who spoke at the closing meeting, lauded the alleged "freedom" and "objectivity" of the press in the bourgeois world. At the same time, he practically opposed the program of the UN Public Information Department, which envisages, among other things, the covering of questions connected with the violation of human rights on the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. We reject the way the problem is put, because Tel Aviv actually continues to grossly violate on a mass scale the human rights on the occupied Arab territories, said a representative of Jordan.

There is hardly anything new in the attacks on the UN made by the U.S. representative. This time their purpose is to draw the committee away from the constructive discussion, to block or procrastinate the solution of problems connected with the establishment of a new international order in the sphere of information, which is stubbornly opposed by the U.S. This was underlined by the deputy permanent representative of the USSR at the UN V. Kazakov.

PEACE, UNITY EMPHASIS OF SOFIA TU MEETING

PM271013 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, pegged to the opening of the Sofia international meeting on the topic "Peace and Trade Unions": "Reason Must Prevail"]

[Text] Sofia -- Today every state, each people and every person is faced with the question of what to do to solve the crucial problem of our times -- the problem of preserving peace, halting the arms race, and eliminating the nuclear threat.

It is the most important question for trade unions as well. After all, the struggle for peace and disarmament is basically a struggle for the interests of working people and for their basic rights, a struggle for a better life.

The world situation has deteriorated sharply in recent years. The threat of war is becoming increasingly real and the United States and the most reactionary imperialist circles have declared a "crusade" against the socialist countries. The U.S. intention to deploy in certain West European countries new nuclear missile systems aimed at the USSR and the other socialist countries is a special danger to peace. The far-fetched argument that the world will be the same following the installation of the Euromissiles is a patent lie. Even someone not versed in military matters would know that the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe makes nuclear conflict a real possibility.

The working people's struggle in defense of peace is expanding and growing in strength in response to imperialism's actions. The antiwar movement is present on a vast scale in Europe and other continents. Despite ideological differences, people of goodwill know who stands to gain from the deterioration of the international situation, who is prospering from the arms race, and they know who is rejecting the "position of strength" policy, who is sincerely interested in peace and is struggling for it with every ounce of energy.

The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum, was a striking expression of the goodwill of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and is a powerful stimulus in the struggle all the peoples are waging against the threat of disaster which hangs over mankind.

The recent Sofia session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee gave a further confirmation of the socialist community countries' peace-loving policy and stressed the importance of a very speedy, positive reaction to their proposals, for example, on the adoption by all the nuclear powers which have not yet done so of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, on the simultaneous freezing by all the nuclear powers, above all the USSR and the United States, of the nuclear arms they possess, on a total and general ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, on the prohibition of the militarization of space and the use of force in space and from space against the earth, and other proposals.

Reason must prevail, the statement adopted the other day in Berlin by the government heads of the CEMA states says. The choice must be to strengthen world peace, security, and cooperation among the peoples.

All the conditions now exist in the world for the creation of a broad antiwar front which would unite all the forces interested in strengthening peace. They are legion. But a special place is occupied in their ranks by the working class, which possesses mighty potential for curbing militarism. The international trade union movement's paramount task at the moment is to create a united trade union front of fighters for peace.

At the trade union meeting in Prague during the world assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," there was support for the Bulgarian trade unions' initiative on holding an international meeting in Sofia on the topic "Peace and Trade Unions." This dialogue is a vital necessity for the world trade union movement. It possesses tremendous potential for getting millions of working people even more actively involved in the battle to save mankind from thermonuclear catastrophe and safeguarding lasting peace and for economic and social progress. But in our opinion this potential is far from being exploited.

The point is that the international trade union organizations, possessing, as they do, different political orientations, are divided. Alienation and distrust are the dominant features in their relations, which ultimately deprives them of united action even in upholding the working people's supreme interest -- the right to live.

The threat to peace urgently demands united action on the part of the trade unions. But internal problems in individual countries and certain doctrines characterizing the political orientation of the respective international and national organizations keep on coming to the fore. These barriers and obstacles are insurmountable for the moment and they are preventing the trade unions from assuming their chief responsibility -- the responsibility for the future of the world.

Of course, each trade union center has the right to have its own concept of the role of trade unions in its own country. But none of them has the right on that basis to hinder the unity of the world working class.

There is a way out of this situation. It is collective efforts and dialogue between world, regional, and national trade union organizations. Despite differences of opinion this kind of discussion is necessary.

The Bulgarian trade unions want to see in Sofia a dialogue of goodwill, honest and equal, in the course of which differences of outlook will be cast aside and a reasonable, realistic approach will be displayed toward the solution of the chief task -- the creation of a united trade union front of peace fighters.

WESTERN ANTISUBMARINE WARFARE SYSTEMS REVIEWED

PM311307 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Technical Review" by Candidate of Naval Sciences Lecturer Rear Admiral A. Kruchenykh (retired): "To Combat Submarines"; footnote to item reads "From foreign press material"]

[Text] Debate continues in the foreign military press about "antisubmarine problems." Taking account of the growing potential of modern submarines, the naval commands of the United States and the other NATO countries are paying great attention to improving existing means and creating new means for combating submarines. The naval forces of the main capitalist states currently comprise antisubmarine aircraft, multipurpose submarines, antisubmarine ships, and fixed and positional means. The military budgets allocate considerable capital investments to scientific research and experimental design development in this sphere.

In the struggle against submarines, foreign military experts allocate an important role to aircraft -- carrier-based and shore-based planes and helicopters. As well as combating submarines, these are used to carry out reconnaissance of enemy ships, make torpedo-bomb attacks, and lay marine mines. According to the terminology adopted by the NATO countries' navies, these are known as patrol planes. Various modifications of the Orion (U.S. Navy), the Nimrod (Britain), and the Breguet 1150 Atlantic (France) in particular belong to this group.

The U.S. Navy Orion patrol plane P-3C has a cruising speed of 689 km per hour, maximum speed of 765 km per hour, flight range of 8,000-9,000 km, and maximum flight duration of 17-18 hours.

The foreign press, particularly "Jane's Aero Forces," notes that it is equipped with submarine detection means, including sonobuoys, magnetometer, an infrared imager and a diesel-powered submarine exhaust gases' detector. The plane is armed with four Mk44 torpedoes or depth bombs, and in the antisubmarine version it has on board 87 sonobuoys, 100 sound signals for determining the exact location of detected submarines, and 60 marker buoys.

The P-3C Orion plane has the search and sighting system known as A-NEW. Its main functions are to determine the current coordinates of the plane, the buoys, and the target, to effect the spacing of the buoys for a given program, to calculate consumption of the on-board stock of buoys, to display the tactical situation on the screen, to work out sighting data, to bring the plane into position for dropping bombs and to resolve navigational tasks. The plane is also equipped with electronic countermeasures apparatus. There are no defensive small arms provided on it.

The British Navy has the Nimrod patrol plane (takeoff weight 80,000 kg, crusing speed 740 km per hour, maximum speed 850-890 km per hour, and patrol time at a distance of 1,000 miles from base, depending on combat loading, between 4 and 6 hours. The submarine detection systems on this aircraft are of similar design to those on the P-3C Orion.

One of the latest models of carrier-based antisubmarine means is the U.S. Navy Viking S-3A. It has been adopted to replace the piston-engined Tracker aircraft, and can be carrier-based or land-based. The plane is equipped with a modern search and sighting system and electronic countermeasure systems. Its takeoff weight is 19,300 kg, cruising speed 650 km per hour, maximum speed 860 km per hour, flight range 3,700 km, standing patrol duration at a distance of 370 km from the carrier 6-8 hours.

Both the United States and Britain are adapting the V/STOL Sea Harrier aircraft for antisubmarine purposes. Here, as foreign military experts note, with short takeoff (as compared with vertical takeoff) the plane's standing patrol time in an area can be almost tripled.

An experimental V/STOL aircraft -- the SN-84 -- has now been created in the United States. It can be equipped with sonar apparatus which can be lowered into the water or with 44 sonobuoys. There will be two antisubmarine torpedoes. Foreign observers note that the plane is capable of standing patrol in the area of the positioned buoys (at a distance of 300 km from the ship) for 3 hours.

As for antisubmarine helicopters, they are divided into heavy (takeoff weight of between 9,000 and 1,2000 kg), medium (4,000 to 6,000 kg, and light (1,000 to 4,000 kg). The Sea King is the most widespread U.S. Navy heavy helicopter (with various modifications). It is part of the standard equipment of Britain, Japan, Canada, Australia, Italy, Iran, and other countries. The helicopter is equipped with a magnetometer, sonar apparatus which can be lowered into the water, or buoys. Its antisubmarine armaments consist of two Mk44 (Mk 46) torpedoes or depth bombs.

A new heavy helicopter -- the HS-X -- is expected by the U.S. Navy. As press reported, it will have a speed of 280-500 km per hour and a flight range of 1,500 km. It will be armed with four antisubmarine torpedoes.

The magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY noted that the desire to increase the number of helicopters stationed on the deck of a ship of average displacement and also to expand the overall number of carriers has forced the developers to equip helicopters of medium takeoff weight and small dimensions for submarine search. The American SH.2F Sea Sprite LAMPS system multipurpose helicopter is of this type.

Its maximum takeoff weight is 5,800 kg, maximum speed 270 km per hour, and flight range 720 km. The main search facilities are sonar apparatus lowered into the water or 15 buoys and it is armed with 2 torpedoes. In addition, the helicopter fuselage nose cone contains surveillance radar; the right pylon has a towed magnetic submarine detector.

All the capitalist states' multipurpose submarines are also fitted out with enemy submarine search and destroy systems. Thus, the reference book "Jane's Fighting Ships" reports that the "Los Angeles"-class multipurpose nuclear-powered submarine has torpedoes and the special Subroc missile system as antisubmarine weapons. The nose cone of this system's missiles (there are six missiles in all on the submarine) contains a 20-kiloton nuclear depth bomb. The missile's flight speed is equivalent to Mach-1 and its flight range is up to 48 km. It is launched from torpedo tubes.

Antisubmarine weapons are also envisaged for almost all classes of surface ships, including transporters and tankers. The main antisubmarine forces in the navies of the NATO bloc countries today are considered to be the aircraft carriers of the British "Hermes," "Illustrious," and "Invincible" type (these have 5-6 VTOL aircraft and 10-12 multipurpose helicopters on board) and also escort ships which usually have 1 or 2 LAMPS system or Lynx helicopters on board. The antisubmarine weapons of surface ships consist of missiles, torpedoes, depth bombs, and mines. Many ships have antisubmarine missile systems, for example Asroc (United States), Malafon (France), Ikara (Australia), and others.

The Asroc (United States) missile system consists of an eight-cell launcher, linked with a search and sighting system, and missiles whose warhead is a MK 44 torpedo. The missile's flight range is 14-16 km and the range of the torpedo is 5 km.

The Pentagon is demanding an increase in appropriations for the creation of new antisubmarine defense forces and means. The Reagan administration is pandering to this very actively. It is planned to allocate $96 billion for arming U.S. naval forces during the course of fiscal 1983-87. This will be spent on building 133 warships, including 17 "Los Angeles"-class nuclear-powered submarines and 2 "Nimitz"-class nuclear-powered multipurpose aircraft carriers. Last year, the R 06 "Illustrious" ("Invincible"-class) antisubmarine aircraft carrier joined the British fleet. A third ship of this type is currently under construction.

Many capitalist countries have also created fixed sonar submarine detection stations. In the United States and certain other countries, they belong to the system of military installations being built on other states' territory. These stations comprise hydrophone arrays sited along the continental shelf. The information from them is transmitted to shore stations by underwater cable or radio. One of the first such systems was set up along the eastern and western U.S. seaboards and was called Caesar. This is a passive system but it can be supplemented, as foreign experts note, with the active Artemis system which transmits impulses and receives signals back from the targets. In this way it is possible to find the direction and the distance from the target and to determine its location precisely. The magazines NEWSWEEK, INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW and others have reported on the deep-sea sonobuoys which U.S. military experts are positioning in various areas of the world ocean with a view to recording the movement of submarines.

In the atmosphere of military hysteria which the Washington administration is creating, taking cover behind false and provocative opinions about the alleged Soviet threat and "intractability" of the Russians at the Geneva talks, it is accelerating the arms race and striving by any means to ensure its superiority "in all spheres" including in the waters of the world ocean.

ANTIWAR ACTIVISTS IN WEST FACE 'PERSECUTION'

LD022156 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 2 Nov 83

["Crusade Against Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Anti-war and anti-missile actions in Europe and in other continents are multiplying and assuming an increasingly dynamic character. This gives rise to anxiety and even fury among the Washington administration and the NATO military. They have declared a "crusade" against peace champions who put up an increasingly active resistance to the Pentagon's adventurist plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe, the weapons which pose a serious threat to peace.

The Washington administration, which in other cases is fond of talking of "human rights" and "values of democracy", has initiated the persecution of those who struggle for a world free from nuclear weapons. It was precisely the United States President Ronald Reagan that determined the main directions of "psychological warfare" and devices of reprisals against peace champions by asserting publicly that they are allegedly "agents of Moscow" and that their activities are of danger to the United States.

An unbridled campaign of slander and lies has been launched against peace champions for the purpose of discrediting the anti-war movement and its lofty slogans and casting aspersions upon its leaders. The peace workers are accused of "anti-patriotism" and of "anti-Americanism" and "of betraying national interests". When such "arguments" obviously fail, police terror, prosecution, and undisguised violence are used against the participants in the anti-missile movement.

Thus, military police and National Guard soldiers are widely used in the USA to disperse anti-war demonstrations. On the day of a nation-wide protest campaign on October 24 alone, police arrested about 1,150 people, including Benjamin Spock, a prominent pediatrician. A veritable McCarthyist "witchunt" is being conducted against those whose condemn the Reagan administration's militarist policy and come out in favour of a freeze on nuclear arsenals. They become a target of permanent spying by the CIA and the FBI.

Brutal police reprisals have been staged against peaceful demonstrators in Comiso (Italy), near the scientific and technical centre in Livermore (USA) where new systems of nuclear weapons are developed, and in the West German towns of Bremerhaven and Ramstein. In the FRG, special police units to disperse "peace marches" are being trained, and the anti-constitutional "bans on employment" practice is being used against peace champions. The Thatcher government has gone to the lengths of openly threatening to use arms against the women participants in the "peace camp" near the Greenham Common air base, who protest against the conversion of the British Isles into a depot of the Pentagon's nuclear weapons. Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine who conducts the campaign of persecution of the British peace workers justifies such use of firearms by arguing that it is allegedly impossible to tell a demonstrator from a disguised terrorist.

Millions of people who are aware of the real threat that has overhung mankind have joined in the anti-war actions which are unprecedented for the post-war history. The idea of upholding peace becomes a material force getting hold of the broadest masses of people. This is why the forces of reaction and militarism, however hard they try, will not manage to stop all people's struggle against nuclear weapons, for peace and detente.

QUOTATIONS DOCUMENT REAGAN 'CONTRADICTIONS'

LD021612 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 2 Nov 83

["Reagan Refutes Reagan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 November (TASS) -- Here are just some of Reagan's utterances that contradict each other and, like a drop of water, reflect the cynicism, demagogy, lies, and hypocrisy of the foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration. In some of them Reagan appears arrayed in the garb of the peace-lover and the universal moralist, while in others his true nature appears, without camouflage, reflecting the misanthropic essence of the "cold war" knight. The words of Reagan the militarist raze to the ground Reagan's posing in the appearance of a fighter for "freedom" and "democracy."

Grenada

-- "In South America, we are attempting to reduce the emphasis on the use of force and to create a framework for peaceful talks." (Speech at the UN General Assembly, 26 Sep 1983)

-- "Responsible members of the international community do not threaten their neighbors and do not invade their territory. In addition, they also restrain their allies from aggression." ("State of the Union" address, 25 Jan 1983)

-- "Early this morning, contingents... [TASS ellipses] from the United States began a landing on the island of Grenada in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea.... The United States has no other choice than to act vigorously and decisively." (Statement of 25 Oct 1983)

Lebanon

-- "Under no circumstances will our troops remain in Lebanon longer than 30 days."
Question: "If they are shot at, will they be withdrawn?"
Reagan's answer: "Yes, yes." (Statement of 20 Aug 82)

-- "The U.S. forces will remain in Lebanon until the situation is under control.... We have vital interests in Lebanon...." (Statement at press conference, 24 Oct 83)

Antimilitary Statements

-- "Answering those who express protests against nuclear war, I can say only one thing: I am with you." (Radio address on 18 Apr 1982)

-- "In the organization of certain major demonstrations, for example in New York and other places, foreign agents have undoubtedly taken part, sent there in order to incite the establishment of such a movement and assist its activity." (Press conference on 11 Nov 82)

"Limited" Nuclear War

-- "Assertions that the United States may at some time consider the possibility of waging nuclear war at Europe's cost are blatant lies." (Speech at conference of heads of states and governments of capitalist and developing countries in Cancun, 25 Oct 81)

-- "A situation may develop when there will be an exchange of strikes (in Europe) with the use by both sides of tactical (nuclear) weapons against fighting contingents on the battlefield -- without the great powers having pressed the button." (Conversation with provincial newspaper editors, 17 Oct 81)

U.S. Military Power

-- "Weapons are necessary in our times in order not to permit war.... The United States, unconditionally, never uses its forces, unless in reply to an attack." (Speech in Seattle, 23 Aug 83)

-- "Let's stop hesitating. Let's take advantage of our power so that Marxism-Leninism is thrown on the ash heap of history." (Speech to British Parliament, 8 Jun 82)

"Democracy"

-- "Democracy cannot be imposed from outside." (White House reception for participants in "International Conference on Free Elections", 9 Nov 82)

-- "We undertook this decisive action to...help restore democratic institutions on Grenada." (Statement, 25 Oct 83).

"Freedom" and "Democracy"

-- "Together with our allies and friends in NATO, Asia, Latin America, and other regions of the world, we resolutely defend the cause of peace and freedom.... We and our allies have affirmed the inescapable power of our common democratic values." ("State of the Union" address, 25 Jan 83)

-- "The United States has to support its allies to the end, even if this is a right-wing or fascist regime." (interview to the Italian weekly LA SETTIMANA, 20 Jan 81)

Apartheid

-- "I feel revulsion to apartheid." (CBS interview, 27 Jan 82)

-- "We have to act in a friendly manner toward South Africa and not turn our backs on the country that was an ally and fought side by side with us in all wars in the present century." (CBS interview, 27 Jan 82)

Unemployment

-- "We will give the opportunity to work to everyone who can and wants to work.... Those who have no speciality, we will help to obtain one. For those without any work, we will create new opportunities. To those who have lost hope, we will restore it." (From preelection statements in 1980)

-- "Millions of our fellow citizens and our neighbors are deprived of work.... For too many of our fellow citizens -- farmers, employees in the steel and automobile industries, woodcutters, young black people, and working mothers -- this is a tortuous period." ("State of the Union" address, 25 Jan 83)

REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY 'INTERNATIONAL PIRACY'

LD021522 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] In a recent statement, President Reagan talked not only about the so-called right of the United States to conduct secret operations against other countries but also said it's all right to use the United States Armed Forces against other nations. In line with this thinking, Reagan did not even stop at such a treacherous act as sending American troops to Grenada. Now comment on that by Igor Aleksandrov.

The actions of the current American President and his foreign policy concept do not correspond to the customary understanding of relations between nations. Reagan has essentially openly declared the right of the United States Government to violate the fundamentals of international law, one principle of which is noninterference in the affairs of other states. He professes the law of the jungle and elevates the right of the powerful to official United States policy. The question arises: What right has the United States President have to ignore the legitimate rights of sovereign nations? The so-called secret operations of the United States have been common knowledge for a long time. Directive of the National Security Council No 10/2, made on 19 June, 1948, talks about secret operations such as subversion, sabotage, assistance to anti-government troops and economic warfare against other countries. It was documented later, in a report made at the Church Senate commission, that CIA operations and practice include the organization of coups, conspiracies and the assassination of unsuitable political figures. Numerous criminal acts committed by the CIA in Chile, Guatemala, and a number of other countries are widely known.

The Reagan administration has not only renewed its practice of so-called secret operations, condemned in the seventies by the American public and the United States Congress, but has gone further. Now President Reagan says openly that his administration is prepared to use any means to overthrow governments it doesn't approve of in other countries, if Washington feels it is in America's vital interests. Reagan now talks openly about what used to be secret CIA operations, arming mercenaries and sending them to other countries to overthrow legitimate governments. What's more, the invasions of American troops into other countries are justified by concocted pretexts. Today's bands, armed and trained by the CIA, are responsible for havoc in Afghanistan and Nicaragua. American ships and soldiers are waging military action against the population of Lebanon. United States troops have invaded Grenada. All this represents the policy of state terrorism on the international scene. These actions by the Reagan administration undermine peace and international security. As Yuriy Andropov said in a recent statement, this is a militarist policy that poses a serious threat to peace. Its essence is that without reckoning with the interests of other states and nations, it is trying to ensure the United States of America of a dominant position in the world. People everywhere are wondering whether the American people approve of the way their country is playing policeman around the world, the last example being aggression against Grenada. Surely American voters did not give the President the mandate to tear up basic international law and pursue policies of international piracy?

ADELMAN REMARKS TO HOUSE COMMITTEE 'DEMAGOGIC'

LD030932 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyutiy reports:

The Reagan administration, using demagogic statements as a cover-up, is pursuing a policy which actually facilitates proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world and increases the danger of nuclear war. This was shown once again by the statements made by Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Speaking in the House International Relations Committee he said hypocritically that the further spread of nuclear weapons harbored a serious threat to international security while the efforts to prevent this process were allegedly a fundamental element of the administration's policy. But these are mere words. It is clear from what the magazine NATION says that it is precisely Washington's steps that undermine the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

Nor is it a secret to anyone that the United States, pursuing its selfish imperialist aims, is giving assistance to a number of "friendly" countries in building up a nuclear potential. Thus American aid in this field goes to the South African racist regime which, according to available information, has already tested a nuclear device in the South Atlantic. Washington is supplying Pretoria with so-called "dual-purpose" electronic technology which may be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. The Reagan administration is actively cooperating in this field with the Israeli military, too.

The White House attempts to subordinate the activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency to its interests also show what Washington's words about its desire to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons are really worth. Adelman did not conceal his irritation at the efforts of this authoritative organ to exercise strict control over deliveries of nuclear technology in the world. He said that the agency devotes too much time to politics. Washington resented, for instance, the agency's legitimate and just decision, taken in September, 1982, to bar Israel from the agency's general conference in protest against its militaristic and expansionist policies.

MEDIA SEEN FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION 'BATON'

LD022012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York, 2 Nov (TASS) -- When it is a question of having to justify the latest terrorist action by the United States on the international arena, such concepts as, for example, freedom of the press immediately cease to exist for the U.S. Administration, which usually sounds off about democracy and human rights. The U.S. mass media's coverage of the brazen intervention by the U.S. military against Grenada is eloquent testimony to this.

Speaking on an NBC television program, one of the "creators" of Washington's adventurist foreign policy, U.S. Permament Representative at the UN Jeanne Kirkpatrick, expressed the displeasure of the White House over the press treatment of U.S. actions with respect to Grenada. She lashed out at those papers which allowed themselves to timidly criticize the U.S. invasion and insisted that they "stop calling" this disgraceful action an "invasion."

"I consider that this was a rescue operation," she declared without the slightest trace of embarrassment. Whereupon, the U.S. newspapers, which pride themselves on their "independence," obeyed the conductor's baton of official Washington, immediately forgot about their "principles" and rapidly eliminated such words as "intervention," "invasion," and "occupation" from their political vocabulary. In their place appeared such words as "heroes," "feats," and "liberators."

Thus, the very next day the CBS television company declared that "Grenadians welcome the appearance of the U.S. troops on the island and want the Americans to remain there," in spite of the obvious fact that the population of the tiny island is putting up courageous resistance against invaders who are armed to the teeth.

Furthermore, the U.S. press has shown yet again that in U.S. society there is only one kind of "freedom of information." This is the freedom to lie and slander, to impudently denigrate those who do not agree with official Washington's course and those who expose its criminal policy on the international arena. The dirty fabrications in the U.S. press about the "Soviet and Cuban presence on Grenada," which allegedly "Threatened U.S. security," are a consequence of this freedom, if you'll excuse the expression.

U.S. COVERT ACTION, MILITARY INTERVENTION SCORED

PM021407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov article: "Terrorists From the White House"]

[Text] A U.S. observer has sarcastically called the Reagan administration's foreign policy "a crazy rodeo featuring an elephant in a china shop." This quite unflattering remark with its clear implication (the elephant is the Republican Party's symbol) addressed to the White House boss has a very topical ring now when the U.S. military is restoring democracy" -- that is indeed one of the hypocritically declared aims of the U.S. intervention -- by fire and the sword in Grenada, a small Caribbean state numbering just 110,000 inhabitants.

This shameful and criminal act of international banditry and unprovoked aggression against a sovereign state is like a mirror image of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy credo. Beginning with intimidation and threats aimed at "international terrorism," which means the national liberation and revolutionary movements, this administration has declared a real war on them and has moved from the "theory" to the disgraceful practice of international coercion. The whole world has now seen the real face of the White House terrorists in the past few days, when the Pentagon's shock units have been hastily shipped out to small and virtually defenseless Grenada because the Grenadians "offered greater resistance than was envisaged." Yes, international terrorism has been elevated to the rank of U.S. national policy.

Having forgotten the lessons of Vietnam, Washington has again taken the path of overt intervention. Yesterday it was Lebanon; today it is Grenada. The occupation of these sovereign states and the firing on civilians are "justified" by the fact that the United States was apparently "asked to provide assistance." Was it asked to kill and to fire on peaceful cities and villages? No, this is something quite different. The United States disregards the peoples' real requests not to interfere in their affairs. It is now common knowledge that the White House decided to occupy Grenada even before it extorted a formal "invitation" to commit aggression from the Caribbean island states. All norms of international law, the UN Charter, U.S. commitments to the OAS, and the OAS Charter itself have been flouted. Even the capitals of Washington's NATO allies refused the invitation to "participate" in the Grenadian adventure -- an invitation designed to conceal U.S. intervention behind "multinationalism" -- and tried as best they could to dissuade high-handed international adventurists from their obvious and unprecedented banditry. Even in the U.S. Congress, whose leaders, incidentally, were informed of the invasion of Grenada only after it had already begun, many people shrugged in confusion, just like Senator P. Moynihan, who stated: "I did not know that democracy was restored at bayonet-point."

Washington does not even hide the fact that it is indeed gambling on the use of bayonets. At a press conference just recently, President Reagan proclaimed a "new principle" of international law in accordance with which the United States is "entitled" to carry out "covert operations" (this term in CIA jargon implies everything up to and including the assassination of statesmen who displease the United States) if it considers that this "meets its interests" best of all.

It did not used to be that way! Previously the United States tried in some way to hide the fact that the CIA and the other U.S. special services were the main organizers of pro-American coups and political assassinations and the main suppliers both of weapons and money to counterrevolutionary gangs opposing those progressive governments that do not "suit" Washongton. Now it even brags of this and the CIA and the other special services have been turned into the shock detachment of the "crusade" declared by Reagan in which no methods or means are spared. "We shall defend democracy everywhere," the current White House boss has announced. Which kind of democracy he means is clear. At a recent press conference Reagan announced that he considers Taiwan and South Korea -- those repressive regimes where terror against democratic forces continues year after year -- to be models of "democracy." The newspaper L'HUMANITE rightly asks: "If the United States really is so concerned about democracy, why does it not send its troops against the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, for example?" It does not and will not send them there, because in Chile "democracy" has been restored of a kind which the White House, in accordance with the standards it has laid down, is now trying to impose on Grenada and Nicaragua and would like to impose on the whole world. That is why the Reagan-style "defense of democracy" turns into the murder of progressive statesmen at the hands of CIA mercenaries, the subsidizing and arming of gangs of terrorist dushmans in Afghanistan, the invasion of Nicaragua by bandits trained by U.S. instructors, psychological warfare, acts of sabotage, and espionage against the socialist countries.

One cannot fail to agree with the opinion of a number of observers who write that since Reagan's advent to power a real political tragedy has befallen the United States, not just because in the White House sits a man "whose political career," as the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FRG) has written, "is imbued with an emotional and unscrupulous anticommunism of the times of the McCarthyist uproar," but also because the entire "Reagan team" was brought to power by the most reactionary circles of the U.S. bourgeoisie with the intention of reversing the course of history.

The statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, indicates the aim of the Reagan administration's policy from the very outset: "After beginning with the specter of the 'Soviet military threat,' it has now gone so far as to declare a 'crusade' against socialism as a social system. It is trying to drum into people the idea that socialism has no place in the world. True, it neglects to mention the fact that it is a question of the kind of world that Washington would like to see."

Many people in the United States used to hope that, in line with tradition, the new President would gradually move away from his extreme right-wing position and draw closer to the "center." That hope, however, was not borne out. The "crusade" declared by Reagan has not set itself the goal just of "rolling back socialism" that was expounded by John Foster Dulles, former secretary of state under Eisenhower, but of eliminating it and of redividing the political map of the whole world. To those ends the "Reagan doctrine" which is now being talked about in Washington envisages the most active U.S. interference in the affairs of the socialist countries and also those countries of a socialist orientation.

On the pretext of combating Marxism-Leninism "to the death," the President stated publicly as part of his administration's first moves that Washington would stop at nothing to "establish order" particularly in America's own "backyard," that is, in the Caribbean countries and throughout Central America.

It is no coincidence that the draft "management of political and covert operations conducted by U.S. Government agencies within the country and abroad" approved by the White House at the end of 1981 placed Cuba and Nicaragua at the head of the list of targets for subversive operations by the CIA and other U.S. special services.

In December 1981 Reagan signed the order which authorized the CIA to "establish links with like-minded Nicaraguans in exile and to conduct political and paramilitary operations" against the Sandinist government. At the same time a top secret document entitled "scale of operations" was signed that determined both the nature and the cost of the "covert operations" planned by the CIA and the Pentagon special services against Nicaragua. The plan's first stage envisaged the creation of paramilitary formations numbering about 500 men. At first the entire operation was assessed at $19.9 million. By 1983 the plot against Nicaragua, given legal form by the President's signature 2 years ago, had developed into a real war involving, according to U.S. press reports, up to 10,000 bandits trained and armed by the United States from among the remaining Somozists as well as many U.S. military servicemen and CIA staffers. This entire adventure, aimed at overthrowing Nicaragua's legitimate government -- something in fact which the United States does not even hide -- is costing U.S. taxpayers $80 million a year.

In April 1982 the U.S. National Security Council produced a document entitled "U.S. Policy in Central America and Cuba in the Period Through Fiscal 1984 Inclusive."

Here is literally what the document said: "On the strategic level we are vitally interested in preventing the appearance in Central America of states modeled on Cuba... In the long term WE MUST CREATE [words in uppercase printed in boldface] (note -- we, that is, the United States -- V.B.) politically stable governments capable of opposing Soviet-Cuban influence."

This was when Washington was preparing to "create" a "government" suitable to itself on Grenada which was brought in by the Marines who landed at St George's on 25 October. Even then the White House's "Situation Room" was rehearsing plans for counterrevolution in Central America.

In accordance with the document the following measures were thus envisaged: the activization of subversive operations against Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada; the stepping up of the economic blockade of Cuba; the intensification of military assistance to the anti-people regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala for combating insurgents; the supply of new military hardware to Honduras; the stepping up of CIA activity in all the Central American countries and in Mexico; and the allocation to the CIA and the Pentagon's intelligence service of an extra $22 million as part of the 1983 budget for subversive activity.

All these measures were "justified" by the need to "safeguard U.S. national security" in the face of a mythical "communist threat."

The White House has essentially reverted to the hackneyed "Monroe Doctrine" and to its more modern variant, the "Johnson Doctrine," which was formulated by that president thusly: "We do not intend to sit idly by and allow communists to establish their governments anywhere in the Western Hemisphere." This was how on 6 May 1965 Johnson "justified" U.S. armed intervention in the Dominican Republic. The same terminology was also used by R. Reagan when formulating his policy in Latin America and throughout the world.

Reagan and his team have just one answer to the revolutionary and national liberation movement -- if "covert operations," plots, political killings, economic blockade, and psychological warfare do not work, they take up the "big stick" or "gunboat diplomacy" without a moment's hesitation.

Washington's "crusaders" have trampled on Grenada with the Marines' iron-tipped boots and have bathed it in blood. The same fate threatens Nicaragua -- even now the U.S. press is carrying reports that the "Grenadian scenario" may also be used against the Sandinist revolution.

Literally a few days ago, the U.S. Senate again heard open appeals to "destabilize Cuba." Adventurism and a hatred of communism, democracy, and social progress have clearly prevailed over common sense in Washington. The brakes are off. The crazy rodeo goes on.

It is the duty of the entire world community to stop the high-handed "state terrorists" from Washington. It is time for one and all to understand what the present U.S. Administration's criminal course could lead to. If, without a moment's hesitation, it now gives the order to fire point-blank on civilians in Grenada, Nicaragua, and Lebanon merely because systems displeasing to Washington exist there, who can guarantee that in the future the insane "crusaders" will not begin to "teach a lesson" using nuclear weapons to sovereign states whose systems displease it?

Reagan's precursors in the quest for world domination used to say at one time: "Today Germany is ours, tomorrow the world." The same slogan is now heard in Washington -- only the word "Germany" has been replaced by "the United States."

Anticommunism blinds the Washington "crusaders" and prevents them from looking reality and the future in the face. Were they able to open their eyes they would see that they were heading toward the brink of disaster.

DISASTER THREAT OF NORAD 'FALSE ALARMS' STRESSED

PM311035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 83 Second Edition p 3

[O. Pilyugin article: "Computer Declares Alert... Dangerous Incidents at American Command Centers"]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST has published an article by correspondent J. Anderson prepared on the basis of investigations he carried out over the course of a year into the moral and the pyschological state of the personnel of the American strategic nuclear forces and the reliability of their electronic equipment. These questions attracted the attention of military specialists and politicians after reports leaked to the press about a number of serious incidents which took the form of the mistaken declaration of a combat alert in the American strategic forces.

J. Anderson conducted dozens of interviews with officers directly responsible for carrying out the launching of ballistic missiles and studied hundreds of different documents and instructions. "Above all I came to the conclusion," Anderson writes, "that there are considerable numbers of people with various moral and psychological deviations among the personnel servicing the missiles. Duty at the ICBM launch consoles is often carried out by officers whose psychological balance is questioned not only by doctors, but by the servicemen themselves. Incidents of the use of liquor and narcotics actually inside the missile launch command and control areas are also frequent."

And, the commentator emphasizes, the Air Force Command is not only doing nothing to eliminate this, but is even aggravating the situation by categorically refusing to acknowledge that the problem exists. Personnel's psychological fitness is determined not by medical experts, but by their immediate superiors, who do not have the requisite knowledge in this field. And even in this situation, according to data for 1981, only 3,575 U.S. Air Force servicemen out of the total of 52,164 dealing with nuclear weapons underwent a check on their psychological reliability.

Noting that as a rule two-thirds of the personnel servicing ICBM's quit service in the strategic forces at the first opportunity, Anderson points out that the U.S. Air Force Command would be confronted with a serious staffing problem if the country's unemployment level were not extremely high.

Aware of the impending publication of the article, the U.S. Defense Department leadership attempted to soften the blow and organized an emergency press conference. The speakers at the presss conference, General B. Davis, head of the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command, and General J. O'Malley, Air Force vice chief of staff, solemnly assured the journalists that there was complete order in their domain and that "unforeseen" strategic missile launches were impossible. However, the Americans still remember the anxious time they experienced when they learned that the country had already been on the brink of nuclear catastrophe several times because of "technical faults and human errors."

...In the early morning of 3 October 1979 a radar scanner on Mount Hebo in Oregon, part of the U.S. Air Force early warning system, got a "fix" on an unidentified object which had changed position in outer space. The information was fed into the memory of the computer at NORAD Headquarters in Colorado Springs (Colorado). Two powerful Honeywell computers provide the technical foundation of the national center for notifying the Pentagon and the White House of a "nuclear alert." Each day they process the the enormous amount of information received from all manner of American espionage sources scattered around the world. And evidently the electronic brain, overheated by the mass of information, signaled a nuclear attack, taking the object detected in space for a ballistic missile launched from a Soviet submarine. Moreover, the machine determined with "great accuracy" the target site on American territory. The truth, so it emerged later, was that the disturber of the peace was only the spent stage of a rocket, possibly even of American manufacture, that had been used to put a satellite into near-earth orbit.

But for several minutes the world was on the brink of nuclear catastrophe. The command "Insert Keys" -- a command which is only given when a few minutes remain before a nuclear attack -- had been issued to the ballistic missile launch control consoles.

A month went by and the passions concerning this dangerous incident began to subside. But then the sirens again began to wail and the red lights to flash at a U.S. strategic command control center. This time the computer warned of a massive Soviet missile attack. In accordance with its program, the machine placed the missile complex in automatic launch preparation mode. It took 6 minutes to determine the false nature of the signal. An inquiry established that a computer operator had mistakenly fed a training program into the machine... And in this case, too, somebody was already reaching for the button that symbolizes universal catastrophe.

According to American press figures, 151 nuclear false alarms and more than 3,700 erroneous signals from military computers of a "less serious" nature have been recorded in the United States since the fifties. "There is no justification for such electronic blunders by the Pentagon," THE WASHINGTON POST emphasizes. They may, the newspaper correctly observes, turn out to have too high a cost for the fate of the peoples of the world.

Attempting to put a stop to the scandalous disclosures and mollify the wave of public indignation, the Reagan administration has announced that $157 million will be appropriated in the near future to replace the present Honeywell-6060 computers with more sophisticated ones. THE NEW YORK TIMES, in particular, has written about this. And a U.S. Air Force official spokesman has reported that it is planned to install 10 smaller-capacity computers which will handle the functions of early warning, the coordination of the actions of strategic bombers, and the monitoring of military activeness in space. It is intended that the new computers will be brought into operational duty in 1985.

Simultaneously with the installation of new computers, the Pentagon has started developing an integrated machine language, which has been given the name "Ada." The point is that at present the various services of the American military department use from 300 to 1,000 languages to communicate with computers. This situation, NEWSWEEK writes, is creating unimaginable electronic chaos. Even when this number of languages is used in financial computations, the magazine points out, any minor error could precipitate a large-scale crisis. In an early warning system a system failure may lead to worldwide catastrophe.

The development of "Ada" has so far cost the Pentagon $25 million. But even "Ada" cannot guarantee against error. According to a statement by one of its creators, M. Van (Dyusen), the complexity of this language is so great that the use of "Ada" in launching missiles toward enemy territory may result in "our own cities being destroyed by them." But even this has not disconcerted the people in the Pentagon. "The only opporutnity for detecting all the new language's shortcomings," a Defense Department spokesman stated to NEWSWEEK, "is to test it in operation under real conditions."

The NATO bloc's openly aggressive strategic concepts, including the officially announced possibility of being the first to use nuclear weapons and the creation of first-strike weapons to this end, considerably increase the danger of nuclear incidents. During a press conference American journalists put a question to General C. Gabriel, U.S. Air Force chief of staff: "Are not the exercises too dangerous that are being carried out in the U.S. strategic forces to rehearse the operations prescribed by the strategic concept of "launch on warning" that the Pentagon has adopted and that envisages an immediate launch of ICBM's in the event of a signal being received from a spy satellite about the launching of an enemy missile toward the United States? After all, in that event, the journalists observed, any technical error could lead to nuclear catastrophe.

"If a strategic concept exists," the general replied with cyncial directness, "it should be rehearsed in practice." Frankly, he continued, we carry out simulated nuclear war to show everyone that we are capable of implementing "launch on warning." It is clear that the American military leadership is continuing its dangerous game with the fate of the world. This is also confirmed by the extremely irresponsible statement by former U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, who described the frequent accidents at NORAD as "an ordinary phenomenon which will certainly recur in the future."

At the same time, political observers have been speculating, not without foundation, that the "information leaks" about "errors" in the nuclear weapons control systems which have shocked the world public are perhaps by no means as accidental as Washington is trying to make out. It is noteworthy that the nuclear "false" alarms come during periods when malicious anti-Soviet hysteria is at its height and against the background of the militarist and chauvinist frenzy being deliberately spread throughout the country.

It is permissible to ask in this case: What would happen if through a defect in the rechecking mechanism the detection of an error were delayed? Or what turn would events take if the other side, having determined that the American missiles had been brought into combat readiness but naturally being unable to establish the causes and motives for this, in turn declared a combat alert?

One way or another, the "false alarms" in the American strategic nuclear forces which have now become public knowledge show once again how slender is the thread by which international security hangs today and the nonchalange with which irresponsible people across the Atlantic test the strength of this thread.

Sensible Americans realize the utter criminality of the militarist course of Washington's ruling circles and of the illusions that are being foisted on them regarding the alleged possibility of a "limited" nuclear war and of "winning" it.

"The incidents with nuclear weapons," E. Adams, spokesman for the influential public organization Campaign To Establish a Lasting Peace, has stated, "graphically demonstrate the need to take urgent measures to limit and reduce nuclear arsenals. If the arms race is not stopped, then sooner or later a fateful accident may lead to worldwide tragedy." It is time to put a stop to the Pentagon's reckless "games" simulating "attacks" on the United States, he emphasized. Now that sufficient nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world to destroy mankind, J. Douglas, chairman of the board of directors of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, writes in THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, any computer error and false alarm may lead to catastrophe. The closer nuclear systems are to the proposed target, the less time remains for evaluating the situation and making a decision. That is why, he points out, the planned deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missile systems on West European territory increases still further the threat of nuclear conflict.

SENATE NUCLEAR FREEZE REJECTION ASSAILED

ID021353 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The American Senate has turned down a resolution urging the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an agreement over a freeze on the test, production, and deployment of nuclear arms. Viktor Olin elaborates:

By rejecting the resolution on a nuclear freeze, the Republican majority of the Senate demonstrated its faithfulness to party dogma rather than statesmanship that the voters have every right to expect from legislators. The senators refused to help rein in the arms race though they were fully aware of the potential consequences of such a move.

The latest voting in the Senate is not the first case when Washington officials ignore the warnings about the coming danger. Up to this time, they have not responded to the appeal of the movement World Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear Danger forwarded to the heads of state of the Soviet Union and the United States. In his reply to the appeal, the Soviet head of state, Yuriy Andropov, has declared that the Soviet public shares the physicians' concern and is ready for radical solutions designed to help remove the nuclear threat. The Soviet Union has already contributed to this goal by pledging unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear arms, by speaking out in favor of a nuclear arms freeze, by seeking an agreement to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and by proposing other measures.

ANNIVERSARY OF CPC'S CIVIL WAR VICTORY NOTED

PM022042 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[O. Vladimirov article: "Significant Anniversary"]

[Text] November 2 marks the 35th anniversary of the conclusion of the Liao-Shen offensive operation by troops under the CPC leadership in northeast China. The operation played an important role in the Chinese people's liberation struggle against the reactionary Kuomintang regime, which relied on the support of U.S. imperialism.

As a result of the Liao-Shen operation (12 September-2 November 1948), it took less than 2 months to accomplish practically the total liberation of Manchuria, the country's most important industrial region and center of its metallurgy, coal extraction industry, machine building, and electric power generating, thus creating favorable conditions for the final victory by the revolutionary forces and the PRC'S creation on 1 October 1949.

The Liao-Shen operation began with an offensive by a major troop formation -- the Northeastern Field Army (later renamed the 4th Field Army) -- against the city of Jinzhou, and as a result of the city's encirclement large units of Kuomintang troops deployed near the cities of Changchun and Mukden (Shenyang) found themselves isolated from Chiang Kai-Shek's forces in northern China. On 5 October the people's forces stormed and captured the city of Jinzhou. The city of Changchun was liberated 19 October. A section of the Changchun garrison numbering 26,000 men revolted and joined the revolutionary troops. The remaining 57,000 men from the garrison capitulated. At the time of the surrender the formation commander asked only that, in order to "save face," a few blank shells be fired at the Kuomintang troops. On Chiang Kai-Shek's orders the 100,000-strong Mukden garrison attempted to break through to northern China, but was halted near Heishan. Following this, the Kuomintang troops turned toward the port of Yingkou in the hope of escaping by sea, but were caught and defeated on 28 October, and 87,000 men headed by their commander were captured. Mukden, northeast China's largest industrial center, was liberated 1 November and Yingkou on 2 November 1948. The Liao-Shen strategic operation was successfully concluded. The revolutionary forces had an open road for their offensive from Manchuria against the Kuomintang army's largest support base in northern China (the Beijing-Tianjin-Kalgan fortified region).

The Liao-Shen operation was the first of three major strategic operations by the People's Liberation Army [PLA], (the other two being the Huaihai and the Beijing-Tianjin operations) which resulted in the destruction of the Kuomintang army's main forces, numbering over 1.5 million men. The Liao-Shen operation alone resulted in the liquidation of 66 crack divisions numbering 470,000 men. The militant spirit of the Kuomintang army, whose best fighting part was trained, armed, and transported to Manchuria in 1945, on the eve of the civil war in China, by the U.S. imperialists, was finally sapped. The victory scored as a result of the Liao-Shen operation, in the view of Chinese historians, "brought about a fundamental change in the balance of forces between the Kuomintang and the CPC" and "prepared the conditions necessary for the complete liberation of northern China and the whole country."

The Manchurian troop formation, led by the CPC and successful in implementing the Liao-Shen and other strategic operations, was formed in north China under favorable historical conditions. The defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan offered broad opportunities are the completion of the revolutionary-liberation struggle waged by the Chinese people headed by the Communist Party.

The fundamental changes which occurred in the world as a result of World War II and the alliance between China's progressive forces and the USSR and the world revolutionary movement became the decisive foreign policy factors for the Chinese revolution's victory. This alliance compensated to a certain extent for the relative weakness of China's working class, helped the union of all anti-imperialst and antifeudal forces in the country, and blocked the way to the export of counterrevolution by imperialism.

Liberated by the Soviet Armed Forces, northeast China became essentailly the main support base of the Chinese revolution. The preparation of the people's armed forces, cadres, and communications for the decisive storming in the struggle to liberate China from the chains of imperialism and feudalism began in Mancuria in 1945-1949 with the Soviet Union's help. The army's base was provided by the alliance between the working class and the working peasantry under the active leading role of CPC party organizations. The revolutionary forces in Manchuria were supplied with sufficient quantities of weapons and ammunition, modern for their time, including supplies captured by Soviet troops as a result of the crushing of Japan's Kwantung army. A large role in establishing the revolutionary armed forces was played by commanding officers who had undergone military training in the USSR. Soviet military specialists rendered considerable assistance in organizing the training of the higher command body. As a result of the Soviet Army's support, the revolutionary forces entered the civil war unleashed by the Kuomintang organized, armed, and properly trained. It is completely logical that the Manchurian group of forces was at the head of the liberation struggle at the revolution's closing stages and became the spearhad of military formations which ensured the PLA's successful offensive in the South.

The 35th anniversary of the Liao-Shen strategic operation's victorious conclusion, which marked the beginning of the defeat of Chaing Kai-Shek's forces and proved an important step toward the Chinese revolution's victory, is a significant event in the history of China's revolutionary movement and, at the same time, a vivid manifestation of the historic significance of the combat solidarity between the Soviet and Chinese peoples in the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction.

PRC SPOKESMAN ON SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD021428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1321 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Gi Huaiyuan stated at a press conference today, Wednesday, that China continued firm in its position that the elimination of "major obstacles" as "the sole way" for normalizing its relations with the Soviet Union.

The term "major obstacles" is used in Chinese political vocabulary in reference to the country's security and it implies the Soviet military presence in Mongolia, along a common border with China, and in Afghanistan and the Soviet support to the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

The Chinese spokesman declined to comment when asked whether the U.S. invasion of Grenada would influence the planned visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang to Washington in January. He merely replied that there was "no change whatsoever" in plans for the visit.

It was disclosed today that besides the official Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong, informal Sino-British talks on the future of the colony were also underway. The opening of the unofficial channel is interpreted as a confirmation that the two sides, bearing in mind the interests of their mutual relations, are jointly preparing for taking an official stance.

USTINOV DECORATES MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM021108 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 31 October Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, received Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian defense minister, who is passing through Moscow.

Warm, friendly talks took place between Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Col Gen J. Yondon, during which questions of mutual interest were examined.

The USSR defense minister presented Col Gen J. Yondon with the order of the Red Banner, which was conferred on him by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 17 March 1983 for services in the joint struggle against the Japanese militarists, for his great contribution to the cause of strengthening combat cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Mongolian People's Army, and in connection with his 60th birthday.

Present at the talks and the award presentation were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.T. Altunin and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and also Lieutenant General (Zh. Balzhinnyam), chief of the Mongolian People's Army Political Directorate, and (L. Khashbat), Mongolian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

NURIYEV ATTENDS MONGOLIA CELEBRATIONS, MEETINGS

Erdenet Complex Events

LD011339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Celebrations were held today for the completion of construction and ahead-of-schedule development of production capacities of the Erdenet industrial enterprise in one of the industrial centers of Mongolia, Erdenet.

Leaders of the republic, Tsedenbal and Batmonh, and also a Soviet Government delegation headed by Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the celebrations. A meeting was devoted to the noteworthy event. Addressing it, Comrade Tsedenbal expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government for rendering assistance in constructing the combine.

Those gathered warmly welcomed the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers to the construction workers and operators, and all participants in the erection of the enterprise, read aloud by the head of the Soviet delegation.

USSR-MPR Cooperation Meeting

LD030329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Correspondent (Fyodor Pinchuk)'s report from Mongolia]

[Text] A routine meeting, the 26th, of the intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation has opened in Ulaan Baatar.

The Soviet delegation is led by Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian delegation by Maydar, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

The agenda of the commission's meeting includes the progress made in fulfilling reciprocal pledges arising from a long-term trading agreement for the years 1981-1985 and the protocol on trade turnover for 1983, agricultural cooperation, and the training of national cadres in economy for the MPR.

There is discussion of the elaboration, with Soviet assistance, of a comprehensive agricultural modernization program and the intensification of livestock breeding in the MPR up to the year 2,000.

Economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union is of formative significance in the development of the Mongolian economy. Suffice it to say that enterprises built in Mongolia with Soviet assistance produce over 50 percent of all industrial output.

NEW 'BONN-TOKYO AXIS' TO FORM UNDER U.S. 'AEGIS'

LD022155 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Talks between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG, who is currently in Japan on an official visit, have ended with the expression of the partners' loyalty to Washington and of full support for the U.S. course towards the build-up of nuclear arms. The visit of the West German chancellor has been also used for these U.S. allies' still greater drawing closer together militarily and politically, and for further natoisation of Japan, or, in other words, for drawing it into the military preparations of the north Atlantic bloc on a still larger scale. The newspaper MAINICHI writes that the point is to enhance the role of Japan as a member of the Western alliance under U.S. aegis.

The "Tokyo Statement", in which the results of the talks are summed up is couched in pointedly abstract expressions. It contains words about the need "to maintain peace and stability".

However, behind this phraseology is full solidarity with the present Washington administration's militarist policy which creates a serious threat to peace and international security. The results of the talks which, according to the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN are imbued with a tough approach to the Soviet Union, indicate that the Japanese prime minister and the West German Chancellor in point of fact act as Washington's partners for increasing tension on the plea of opposing the Soviet Union.

The FRG's federal chancellor, both during the talks and in a speech at the Japanese parliament today, again stated determination to start deployment of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in West Germany. For his part, the head of the Japanese Government fully solidarized with this stand thereby displaying an intention to bind Japan more closely to NATO's nuclear strategy.

Officially, the Japanese Government still asserts that its policy in the field of nuclear arms is based on three non-nuclear principles (not to have, not to produce and not to bring nuclear weapons into the country).

But the very fact that the Nakasone cabinet zealously advocates the deployment of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Europe, and not only in Europe, indicates that it actually does not intend to observe these principles in practice.

The tragedy in which the alliance between German fascism and Japanese militarism resulted in the past is still too fresh in the memory of the peoples. Of course, it would be too straightforward to draw a direct parallel between the then collusion of aggressive forces and the present-day calls for forming a coalition of NATO countries and, in particular, of West Germany with Japan on an anti-Soviet basis. But one cannot fail to note that, in the conditions of the present sharpening of international tension, attempts at creating something like a Bonn-Tokyo axis under Washington's aegis would be highly dangerous to the cause of peace.

MOSCOW VIEWS JAPANESE SUPPORT FOR GRENADA EVENTS

OW011441 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Sergey Grigoryev commentary]

[Text] According to the Japanese mass media, one of the most prevalent maladies in Japan is short-sightedness; and it seems that the entire Japanese Government is afflicted. The loss of sight among high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government is particularly noted when the Reagan administration resorts to ruthless armed suppression or violates the basis international law and the UN Charter. One cannot help being astonished at such political blindness among high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government on these occasions.

The Japanese leaders lost, temporarily and yet totally, their capacity to make a realistic and impartial judgment of international events that were taking place in the world. As a result, the only thing they could do was take caution against making careless remarks that might provoke the displeasure of their ally in Washington.

Recently the Japanese Government again suffered from an attack of this strange political blindness. It happened when the whole world condemned the United States for its armed aggression, a breach of faith, against Grenada, a small defenseless state in Central America. Even the NATO member states, the closest U.S. allies that have always been following in the wake of U.S. policy, drew a line of distinction with the reckless U.S. act against Grenada, stating that the explanation provided by the United States for its armed intervention was not convincing.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasome was the only one who stated that the United States had understandable reasons for its barbarous act of aggression. He admitted that it had justifiable reasons for invading Grenada, namely to provide protection for the Americans residing there and to answer the request from the countries concerned. Chief Cabinet Gotoda and several other officials for the Japanese Foreign Ministry have made similar remarks in an attempt to justify the U.S. armed intervention.

Taking the strong condemnation by Japanese democratic public opinions into consideration, this stand of the Japanese Government becomes extremely conspicious. The democratic circles of Japan have severely denounced this unfaithful and unlawful act of the U.S. Government against Grenada. For example, the Japanese Socialist party issued a statement stressing that the U.S. forces' intrusion into Grenada was a violation of Grenada's independence and sovereighty. Moreover, the Japanese Community Party demanded that the U.S. troops be immediately withdrawn from Grenada.

During the past few years, Tokyo often termed the Soviet Union the "chief instigator" or intensifying the international tension.

High-ranking officials of the Japanese Government have condemned groundlessly the Soviet internationalist assistance in Afghanistan. However, as is well known, the Soviet Union rendered assistance at the request of the Afghan Government to repulse the danger coming from outside that was caused by armed intervention of the U.S. special services.

At present, the whole world is burning with the indignation at the piratical U.S. invasion of Grenada. However, the Japanese Government has unhesitatintly swallowed the deceitful and hypocritical excuses given by the U.S. Government to justify its shameless attack against an independent state.

In this connection, one cannot help but conclude: Does not the Japanese Government seem to have set its duty to the United States as an ally, rather than the principle of peace and good-neighborliness, as the primary criterion for appraising an international event? Should this be the case, there may possibly be a danger that Japan has been voicing with arrogance its adherence to the ideals of justice will become totally isolated in the international arena together with the United States.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE DISSOLVES DIET'S LOWER HOUSE

LD021633 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 2 TASS -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasome of Japan has decided to dissolve the lower house of parliament ahead of term and to hold general elections before the year is out.

This decision was made in conditions of an acute crisis in the work of the Japanese parliament. Its meetings have been boycotted since October 12 by representatives of the opposition parties which protest the stand taken by the ruling Liberal Democratic party of blocking a vote on the draft resolution demanding the withdrawal of the deputy's mandate from the former Prime Minister Tanaka who was sentenced to four years in prison for bribery.

JAPANESE GROUPS PROTEST REAGAN'S JAPAN POLICIES

Okinawa Committee Formed

LD021629 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 2 TASS -- An executive committee for urging the public to demand a cancellation of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Japan was set up in Okinawa on Tuesday. As reported by the newspaper AKAHATA, it consists of trade union and other democratic organizations, the local branches of the communist and socialist parties.

The aim of the forthcoming Reagan visit, it was stated by the committee's representatives, is to impose on Japan an additional military burden within the framework of the aggressive global strategy of the United States, to press for the final turning of the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the Pentagon and to attach it to the Washington-Seoul militaristic axis.

Trade Unions Oppose Visit

LD021104 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo November 2 TASS -- The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) is opposed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan.

This was declared today by Takeshi Kurokowa, chairman of the country's major trade union association, during a meeting with the American ambassador to Tokyo, Michael Mansfield. The Japanese trade union leader stressed that the visit by the head of the Washington administration will give additional impetus to the policy of militarist preparations pursued by the cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

REPORT ON U.S., S. KOREAN 'PROVOCATIONS' CITED

SK031030 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] According to a KCNA report from Pyongyang, U.S. and South Korean troops are continuing armed provocations against the DPRK.

In the month of October U.S. surveillance planes, regularly flying in the skies above the borders of the DPRK, infiltrated into the territorial airspace of the republic. In addition, South Korean motor boats intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK.

A tense situation continues in the areas along the military Demarcation Line. The South Korea side in these areas opened fire many times on the guardposts of the DPRK.

INDIANS PROTEST U.S.-PAKISTANI MILITARY ALLIANCE

American Flags Burned

LD021122 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi Novemeber 2 TASS -- New mass protest demonstrations against the Ziaul-Haq military regime have been held in various Pakistani cities. According to news agencies, workers of local industrial enterprises in Karachi and Larkana took to the streets together with students at the call of a number of trade union associations, demanding the lifting of the material law and the transfer of power to a civilian government. The demonstrators in both cities burned American flags and demanded that Washington stop supporting the anti-people regime. They chanted: "No to the American-Pakistani military alliance", "No to Pentagon bases on Pakistani soil". On the invitiative of women's organizations of Pakistan, a demonstration in support for the movement for the establishment of democracy was held in Hyderabad.

Defense Official Speaks

LD021359 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 2 TASS -- India's Minister of State for Defense K.P. Singh Deo has strongly condemned U.S. actions aimed at destabilising the situation in South Asia. Speaking before a group of servicemen in the Indian capital, he stressed that the deliveries of the most up-to-date weapons to Pakistan constituted a direct threat to India's security. The situation around the country is aggravating, he underlined. According to the local press, India cannot remain aloof to the escalation of the Pentagon's presence in the Indian Ocean in strategic proximity to its borders.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ALIYEV ACTIVITIES IN SRV

Thang Long Bridge Festival

PM021027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Festival of the Brother Peoples: Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Meeting"]

[Text] Hanoi, 31 Oct -- The [Soviet] delegation took part in a friendship festival at the Thang Long Bridge in Hanoi. This unique two-level structure, 5.5-km long, is being built with the Soviet Union's assistance. Traffic between the north and south banks of the Red River was ceremonially opened today. G.A. Aliyev and Dong Si Nguyen, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and SRV minister of communications and transport, opened a plaque inscribed: "The Thang Long Bridge -- a Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Project."

Addressing the Vietnamese and Soviet bridge builders, G.A. Aliyev congratulated them on their labor victory and stressed the new bridge's tremendous significance for the development of Vietnam's national economy. The bridge, which was built from the resources provided by a Leninist communist subbotnik, is, he noted, a free git to the Vietnamese people from the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet guests inspected the exhibition at the Vietnamese People's Army museum, which tells of the SRV Armed Forces' heroic path. They made an entry in the book of honored visitors to the museum.

Arrival in Ho Chi Minh City

LD011637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The USSR Government and party delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today. The delegation visited the Ho Chi Minh Memorial Museum, where the Soviet guests left an inscription in the honored visitors book, noting the invaluable contribution of the great son of the Vietnamese people in establishing relations of fraternal and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

The delegation then visited an exhibition of export goods, the exhibits testifying to the growing export possibilities of the economy of Socialist Vietnam.

In the afternoon the guests from the Soviet Union met leaders of the Communist Party of Vietnam city and people's committees. A reception was arranged in hon of the Soviet party and government delegation.

USSR SENDS TELEGRAM TO SRV ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD021458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chiarman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The telegram says: Dear Comrades! On the occasion marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, send to you and, in your persons, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to the fraternal Vietnamese people cordial congratulations and best wishes. The concluding of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has become an event of historical importance in the relations between our countries, relations which are being built on the steadfast principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The treaty marked the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It serves as a reliable foundation for further improving and raising the efficiency of cooperation between our countries in all spheres. It contributes to the resolution of tasks for socialist and communist construction, and it is an active factor in the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and on the Asian Continent as a whole.

We note with deep satisfaction that, on the basis of the treaty, much has been done in the past 5 years to strengthen comprehensive links between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our relations are characterized by total unity of views on the most important questions of modern times and by close interaction in the struggle for peace and socialism. The Soviet Union and Vietnam steadfastly come out in favor of strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community, of uniting the action of all progressive and peace-loving forces against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, of improving the international situation, of curbing the arms race and of preventing nuclear catastrophe.

Soviet people and all Soviet communists are filled with firm resolution to continue to do everything for further strengthening and developing relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. On the day of the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, we wish you, dear comrades, and the whole fraternal Vietnamese people, new and great successes in fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction and in creative work toward implementing the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Long live the unbreakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, the telegram from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the leaders of Vietnam says in conclusion.

SRV Reply Message

LD02214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] In connection with the SRV-USSR treaty anniversary the leaders of Vietnam, on behalf of the Communist Party, the government and people of their country, expressed cordial and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and people of the Soviet Union, which have given and are continuing to give the Vietnamese people powerful support and massive and effective aid in building socialism and in the defense of the homeland.

In the telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, they sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people even more impressive successes in further strengthening the might of the country of the Soviets which, by merit, is a firm and reliable bulwark of peoples fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

GRISHIN, RUSAKOV AT SRV TREATY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD012056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpt] A festive meeting in Moscow was devoted to the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. In the presidium were Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of ministries and departments and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

The 5-year period, it was noted by the speakers, has fully confirmed the historic significance of the treaty which raised the whole complex of Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a qualitatively new height.

USSR WRITERS UNION MEETS SRV CULTURE DELEGATION

PM021355 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] A friendly meeting took place 26 October at the USSR Writers Union Board Secretariat with a delegation from the Culture and Arts Section of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee headed by Ha Xuan Truong, candidate member of the CPV Central Committee and chief of the section.

The delegation was received by G. Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, and Yu. Verchenko, Yu. Voronov, and V. Ozerov, secretaries of the USSR Writers Union Board.

During the talk the two sides exchanged information on literary processes in both countries and informed one another of the most important events, especially the Tashkent Conference of Asian and African Writers and the Third Congress of Vietnamese Writers.

Special attention was given to writers' participation in the struggle for peace and the latest peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

The meeting was attended by A. Belyayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section.

SRV CONDEMNS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN NICARAGUA

LD021623 Moscow TASS in English 1548 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi November 2 TASS -- The people and Government of Vietnam resolutely condemn Washington's military preparations and the plans of United States armed interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, it is said in a statement circulated here today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The SRV demands an end to the aggressive actions and intrigues of the United States directed against Nicaragua and other Latin American states, the immediate and full withdrawal of American troops from Grenada and an end to the deployment of American military contingents near the borders of Nicaragua, the document notes.

The people and Government of Vietnam confirm their full support for the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the independence of its country.

U.S. PHILIPPINES 'DIKTAT' CAUSING 'INDIGNATION'

PM311340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "United States-Philippines: Brazen Interference"]

[Text] Manila -- The U.S. Senate resolution demanding that the Philippine Government hold "free elections" in the country and investigate as soon as possible the assassination of opposition leader and former senator B. Aquino, has given rise to a storm of indignation in the Philippines.

The adoption of this resolution is tantamount to interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs, Q. Makalintal, speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, stated. (F. Fernandez), a deputy from one of the opposition parties, noted that the Philippines has no intention of tolerating Washington's diktat. "The U.S. legislators have obviously never heard of what happened in the Philippines 4 July 1946 (on the day the country gained its independence after almost 50 years as a U.S. colony -- Yu.K.)," the well-known Philippine journalist (T. Valensiya) writes, commenting on the U.S. Senate decision.

THAI BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS' WITH PRK DESCRIBED

LD021651 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Phnom Penh November 2 TASS -- The SPK Kampuchean news agency reports new Thai provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In the period from October 22 to 28 Thai armed vessels had repeatedly intruded into the territorial waters of Kampuchea in the area of the Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang [name as received] Islands. Thai Air Force planes violated the Republic's air space three times in Preah Vihear Province.

During this period, the SPK report says, artillery fire from the Thai side was opened dozens of times at border areas of the Siem Reap, Battambang and Kaoh Kong Provinces. Under the cover of artillery fire armed bands of Pol Potists tried to penetrate into Kampuchean territory. Kampuchean border guards worthily repulsed the Pol Potists who lost more than 120 men. Large quantities of arms and military equipment were seized from the bandits.

PRAVDA REJECTS INDONESIAN PRESS 'ANTI-SOVIETISM'

PM261020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

["Own Information" report: "Who Needs This?"]

[Text] The people of the Soviet Union and Indonesia are linked by long traditions of friendly relations of mutual respect and equal cooperation. The entire history of these relations knows of no situation when the fundamental interests of our countries have clashed, and not a single one of the USSR's foreign policy actions has ever been aimed against the developing states, and that includes Indonesia. That is why amazement is caused by the hostility toward our country which has recently been fanned by a certain section of the Indonesian press. There is no anti-Soviet flight of fancy in the West that the right-wing Indonesian press would not carry on its pages. Malicious fabrications, drawn from the American propaganda kitchen, turn up day in and day out in connection with the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

Fanning the myth about the "Soviet threat" in the wake of the imperialist slanderers, some Indonesian newspapers have even gone as far as proclaiming the Soviet Union to be Indonesia's main enemy and a source of danger for the entire Southeast Asian region. Furthermore, they deliberately either keep silent about or distort the Soviet state's numerous peace initiatives, aimed at normalizing the situation in the world, including the Southeast Asian region. In connection with this, attention is drawn by the fact that in many cases the anti-Soviet campaign involves personalities holding responsible positions. The newspaper KOMPAS, for example, recently published an article by (?S. Jivandono), one of the leaders of the Indonesian Center for Strategic and International Studies. The author permitted himself to hold forth freely on the subject of "Soviet Expansionism in the Third World."

Who actually needs all this? Of course not the Indonesian people. The helpful rehash of the imperialist propaganda's anti-Soviet motifs by the right-wing Indonesian press is advantageous only to those who, by firmly enmeshing that country in a web of economic -- and not only economic -- dependence, are striving to isolate it from the socialist states.

Soviet press organs have their own, sufficiently substantiated viewpoint on many aspects of Indonesia's domestic and foreign policy. In presenting its views, however, the Soviet press adheres strictly to the truth and does not stray beyond the boundaries of the correctness customary in mutual relations with sovereign friendly states.

CSSR EDITOR DISCUSSES DEFENSE OF 'COMMON HOME'

PM021310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Zdenek Horeny, chief editor of RUDE PRAVO: "We Shall Defend Our Common Home"]

[Text] Prague -- If you go from Prague to Karlovy Vary, somewhere along the second half of the journey you will see in the fields moss-grown weathered concrete blocks with narrow slits on all sides. They were once pillboxes -- long-term firing points which were to bar the war firmly to Hitler's hordes with their slogan "Drang Nach Osten" ("eastward expansion") In this particular case the fortifications were designed to prevent the fascists from penetrating to the heart of the Czech lands.

At that time concrete forts encircled our country like a necklace, in order to promote confidence and hope that the aggressor would not pass. Collecting koruna by koruna, the Czechoslovak people handed over many millions to the common fund to make their country's defense as reliable as possible. All the same, the aggressor passed. This story is well enough known, and I would like to recall it with a single word: "Munich." The Munich diktat, or rather the treacherous actions of the then rulers of France and Britain, erased at a stroke the border fortifications for which we had paid so dearly. Czechoslovakia was sacrificed to the aggressor.

A RUDE PRAVO reader told me the other day that in his view we should start a patriotic movement, collecting koruna by koruna for a fund to defend the republic.

Why do such thoughts arise at this particular time? It seems to me that this is because today people are paying keen attention to everything relating to the sacred duty of defending the motherland. The RUDE PRAVO reader's proposal was a spontaneous revival, nearly 50 years old of the idea of collecting resources -- koruna by koruna -- for the republic's defense fund. This happened immediately after the publication of the announcement on the agreement between the Governments of the CSSR and the Soviet Union to commence preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on Czechoslovakia's territory as a retaliatory measure to the plans for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. Our people take up with their minds and their hearts the concern expressed by the fraternal allies states in noting the inevitability of this measure if the U.S. Administration embarks on the actual deployment of its missiles. I repeat: not only with their minds, but with their hearts. The defense of the motherland is a cause which deeply touches each of us: worker or servicemen in our army, scientist or poet.

Once again, as in the days of Munich, "west winds" are bringing alarming clouds over Czechoslovakia's cities and villages. As a Czech poet once wrote, from there, from the West, "only storms, only thunder ever come." Our people's historical experience is expressed concisely in this image. Today the fears of Czechs and Slovaks are associated with the new U.S. missiles, some of which they want to site a few dozen kilometers from our borders. And the intention is to target all these missiles -- near and far -- on our homes, our cities and plants. On the heart of our country and of the states which are allied with us.

The Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe are still continuing in Geneva, but behind the smokescreen of its participation in the talks the United States has embarked on the transportation to Europe of equipment and parts for its first-strike missiles. So it is clear even to a nonmilitary man that after all the warnings, after all the constructive initiatives put forward by the Soviet side and rejected by Washington, we cannot sit with our arms folded.

Delay could be fatal. History would not forgive us indifference toward the cause of ensuring the security of our country and our allies. Antonin Zapotocky, one of the presidents of Socialist Czechoslovakia, once noted that "the weak get beaten." And we are not prepared to play the part of the beaten.

In his 28 September statement, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that nobody must regard the Soviet Union's good will and its desire to reach agreement on the question of limiting nuclear missiles weapons in Europe as a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will know how to respond to any attempt to disrupt the present military-strategic equilibrium, and its words do not diverge from its deeds.

Let neither the U.S. militarists nor their West European allies entertain false illusions that an attack on the socialist community will enable the aggressor to go unpunished or that someone across the ocean could unleash a nuclear missile conflagration and then sit it out in safety, observing from afar what is happening in the European theater of hostilities. They will not be able to do that. In the fire which the warmongers are preparing to fan, their own home too would burn.

The socialist countries, true to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, honestly seek agreement. Their good will has again been confirmed in recent days by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, when, in his answers to PRAVDA's questions, he put forward far-reaching, highly significant and important proposals for the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. And this was not the first time. We are witnessing the Soviet Union's striving -- a persistent, flexible, but invariably principled striving, marked by exceptional patience -- to reach a just agreement based on the equality and identical security of the two major military groupings.

The fatal inevitability of war is nonexistent. Assertions that each generation has its war are also totally senseless. People born in the first days of May 1945 have already raised their children. Two human generations have not experienced the evil of war. Can that be a bad thing? On the contrary, it is a very good thing! And grateful mankind gives due credit to the policy which enabled the world to follow that path. It is the policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

I turn once again to our people's experience of life. Nearly five decades ago Czechoslovakia's citizens gave up their savings so as to protect themselves against war as surely as possible behind a wall of concrete pillboxes. Unfortunately, they did not then secure peace. The Czechoslovak people, betrayed by their then allies in the West, found themselves in the aggressor's clutches.

But 1983 is not 1938. Socialist Czechoslovakia is not alone. It is not a leaf blown helplessly by the wind of history. True, today, as in the days before Munich, my country's people are thinking with all seriousness about the motherland's defense. A wave of antiwar demonstrations sweeps through the CSSR's cities and villages. Clear resolutions are adopted at demonstrations in defense of peace. "U.S. missiles out of Europe! We will not allow NATO military superiority!"

The Czechoslovak people are not alone; they are protected by a mightier defensive rampart than in past times. This is the Soviet Union's solidarity, the solidarity of the entire socialist community. The community's might -- therein lies my people's strength. For together we shall defend our common home.

CSSR'S HUSAK RECEIVES KUNAYEV, TIES STRESSED

LD021221 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, who is vacationing in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the course of a cordial and comradely conversation, the two representatives exchanged experiences from the fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. They emphasized that the continuous endeavor to deepen and improve the ties of mutual cooperation not only benefits the two countries but contributes to the socialist countries' joint struggle for socialism and peace in the world.

SED DELEGATION VISITS USSR, MEETS WITH ROMANOV

PM021342 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of SED party workers headed by G. Tautenhahn, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Machine Building and Metallurgy Section, was in the Soviet Union 23-29 October in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED.

The German comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience of work in accelerating scientific and technical progress and enhancing production efficiency and labor productivity growth. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk party obkoms and visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research establishments of Moscow, Novosibirsk, and Sverdlovsk.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had warm, friendly talks with it, in which V.S. Frolov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, and also W. Grabowski, GDR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, participated.

HONECKER DISCUSSES EUROMISSILES WITH FRG GREENS

PM021457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lessening the Nuclear Danger"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov -- The GDR resolutely opposes the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, which would cause a new spiral in the arms race. It is a question of first-strike weapons with which the NATO countries are trying to achieve superiority over the Warsaw Pact states. This was stated in Berlin by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, when he received a delegation of the FRG Greens Party which is here on a visit.

The GDR and its allies, he noted, seek to achieve agreements which would lessen the danger of nuclear catastrophe. That is why they wholly and fully approve the peace initiatives put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The GDR advocates continuing talks. If the United States and its NATO allies ignore all warnings and constructive proposals, a new situation will arrive. The responsibility for its consequences rests with those who are gambling, against reason, on a position of strength policy.

Our country, he pointed out, also supports the Swedish Government's proposal on creating a zone in central Europe free from any nuclear battlefield weapons, and expressed readiness to make all its territory available for this purpose.

The Greens Party representatives spoke out for the need to curb the arms race. They stressed that, because of their geographical location, the two German states bear a special responsibility for ensuring peace.

MARCHUK DISCUSSES MANAGEMENT WITH BCP'S KHRISTOV

PM021340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received on 26 October E. Khristov, member of the BCP Central Committee, member of the Bulgarian State Council, and chairman of the Council for Social Relations. They discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of the organization of the management of the national economy between the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

KADAR, JARUZELSKI TALKS IN WARSAW REPORTED

PM021053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Losoto "Commentator's Column": "Unity of Aims"]

[Text] Warsaw -- An exceptionally important role is played in the development and strengthening of all-around cooperation among the socialist countries by the periodical meetings of their leaders. Such meetings, which are marked by a spirit of comradeliness and cohesion, make it possible to exchange experience in building a new life, discuss topical international problems, and coordinate foreign policy activity.

The world public numbers among the noteworthy events of recent days the friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairmand of the GDR State Council, and his talks with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and also the official friendly visit, which has just ended, to Poland by a Hungarian party and government delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and his meetings and talks with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Poland and Hungary, as the Warsaw talks demonstrated once again, are linked by bonds of fraternal friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, bonds based on the unity of aims, the socialist path of development, and the struggle for peace.

During the talks, it was noted that the present level of Polish-Hungarian economic relations creates real opportunities for developing production specialization and coproduction. The coordination of national economic plans for 1986-90 substantially helps to deepen collaboration. The sides reaffirmed that Poland and Hungary, together with the other CEMA countries, will continue to participate actively in extending socialist economic integration.

The strengthening of friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries serves the interests of the entire community. In conditions where the U.S. Administration is pursuing an adventurist course, trying to exert pressure on the People's Poland and the other socialist countries, the fraternal peoples' mutual assistance and solidarity gain tremendous significance. The Hungarian delegation supported the actions of the PZPR and all progressive and patriotic forces aimed at further consolidating socialist gains on Polish soil.

An important place was occupied at the Warsaw meeting by questions connected with ensuring peace and international security. The sides noted that today the greatest threat to peace is the U.S. and NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. The joint Polish-Hungarian communique notes the need to reach agreement at the Geneva talks.

In the spirit of established traditions, the socialist states' leaders noted the need to continue to strengthen the unity of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Hungarian party and government delegation's visit to Poland promoted the further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and the Polish and Hungarian peoples and the rallying of the entire socialist community.

CORRECTION TO SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVING HUNGARIAN

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Shcherbitskiy Receives Hungarian Ambassador," published in the 28 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, first paragraph, penultimate and last lines:

...latter's request, and I. Monori, Hungarian consul general in Kiev, in connection with the assumption of office.

Comrade Bajnai gave... (correcting name, rephrasing -- consul general is Monori and he is assuming office, not returning home)

PONOMAREV, OTHERS CONFER WITH FRG GREENS

PM021111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with FRG 'Greens' Party Delegation"]

[Text] On 28 Oct a meeting was held in the Kremlin between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and a Greens Party delegation visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation; G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.V. Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of a General Staff directorate of the USSR Armed Forces.

Taking part on the West German side were M. Bek-Oberdorf, P. Kelly, and O. Shili, co-chairmen of the Greens Party faction in the FRG Bundestag; M. Maren-Griesebach, co-chairman of the party; and Bundestag deputies G. Bastian, (Yu. Reyents), and (M. Khorachek).

The keynote of the conversation was a discussion of the problem of curbing the arms race -- and primarily the nuclear arms race -- in Europe, which threatens to intensify should the United States deploy the new U.S. missiles on the European Continent.

The Greens Party representatives expressed well-founded alarm in connection with the deterioration of the international atmosphere and of the situation in Europe. They stated that their party and its supporters are operating actively in the ranks of the FRG antiwar movement against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on FRG territory. A positive assessment was made of Soviet peace initiatives, including the new proposals put forward by Yu.V. Andropov on 27 October. At the same time certain members of the delegation expressed the opinion that new unilateral steps by the USSR to reduce its missiles in Europe could supposedly be a way out of the deadlock that has come about at the Geneva talks as a result of the stance adopted by the United States.

B.N. Ponomarev noted that the blame for the sharp deterioration in the international situation rests wholly and completely on the U.S. Administration. The militarist course being pursued by the present U.S. Administration is aimed at trying to ensure dominant positions in the world for the United States while disregarding the interests of other states and peoples. The recent statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said this plainly and concisely. Recent events -- the U.S.-organized intervention against the freedom-loving people of Grenada -- in the course of which the United States wants to drown this small peace-loving country's population in blood on the fabricated pretext of defending "human rights" -- confirm once again the correctness of this assessment.

The U.S. aggressive policy is opposed by the firm and consistent course of the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist states, which is aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and curbing the arms race. The Soviet Union has been doing and continues to do everything possible to reach an understanding at Geneva. It is displaying the necessary flexibility and a constructive approach and has put forward a number of options for a fair solution to the problem of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

The new initiatives put forward on 27 October by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are a step of fundamental importance. Taken in conjunction with the previously submitted proposals they make it possible to achieve agreement, given a reasonable stance by the other side, or at least, in the event of the already announced timetable for deploying the U.S. missiles being abandoned, to prolong the negotiations and the search for mutually acceptable solutions.

The participants in the meeting on the Soviet side -- B.N. Ponomarev, G.M. Korniyenko, V.V. Zagladin, and N.F. Chervov -- explained in detail that the Soviet Union has already taken a number of unilateral steps in favor of curtailing the arms race, and has announced its renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. But the West has shown no readiness at all to react positively to these steps. On the contrary, it has been continuing the arms race. Where is the guarantee that the United States would give up its plans if the USSR proceeded to take new unilateral steps in this direction? There is no such guarantee.

The attention of the West German interlocutors was drawn to the fact that Yu.V. Andropov has declared the USSR's readiness to begin reducing more than 200 SS-4 missiles and complete their elimination [likvidatsiya] in the course of 1984-85 if the United States would abandon deployment of its missiles in Europe according to the timetable already announced. And if an agreement were concluded in Geneva on a fair basis, then a considerable number of the SS-20 missiles currently held would also be eliminated.

It was further pointed out that the appearance of the new U.S. weapons in the FRG would radically contravene the Moscow Treaty of 1970, which is a solid basis for developing mutually advantageous peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG. The valuable capital amassed in the sphere of Soviet-West German relations would be jeopardized, and the whole political climate in Europe would deteriorate.

It is with a feeling of profound sympathy that the Soviet people follow the actions of Greens Party members in the ranks of the antiwar movement in the FRG along with people of the most varied political convictions and professions.

The goals and targets that the Greens Party sets for itself are known in the Soviet Union. From the defense of the environment and the nature conservation struggle, this party has reached the conclusion that it is necessary to struggle for peace and oppose the threat of nuclear war. And this is thoroughly logical and fair. For if thermonuclear war were to break out we would be talking not only about the destruction of the environment but also about the death of whole peoples. Furthermore, mankind's very existence would be jeopardized. That is why it is more important than ever to do everything possible today to curb the arms race and cause the threat of war to recede.

In conclusion, the Soviet side expressed the hope that the Greens Party and its representatives in the Bundestag will do everything in their power to prevent a dangerous development of events and stop the FRG from being turned into a U.S. and NATO nuclear missile bridgehead.

The Greens Party representatives expressed their gratitude for the frank and friendly discussion. They stated their desire to continue in the future the exchange of opinions on the questions of security in Europe.

DANISH MINISTER RECEIVED BY ARKHIPOV, MARCHUK

PM021520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Danish Foreign Minister U. Ellemann-Jensen on 1 November.

A talk took place, with the participation of R.A. Torning-Petersen, Danish ambassador to the USSR, and N.G. Yegorychev, USSR ambassador to Denmark.

The minister discussed questions of the development of Soviet-Danish scientific and technical ties with G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

During a talk between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and U. Elleman-Jensen the state of and prospects for Soviet-Danish trade and economic relations were discussed.

NETHERLANDS LEGISLATORS MEET SOVIET DEPUTIES

LD021619 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- A delegation from the Second Chamber of the General States (parliament) of the Netherlands started today conversations at the USSR Supreme Soviet with a group of Supreme Soviet deputies.

The Dutch delegation includes the chairman of the chamber standing foreign affairs commission, Relus ter Beek.

The sides are discussing issues of the international situation and above all the situation in Europe in connection with the plans to site American nuclear missiles in the continent.

The conversations will be continued.

On the same day, Frans van Agt, the ambassador of the Netherlands to the USSR, gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

CPSU, BELGIAN COMMUNIST OFFICIALS MEET

LD022113 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium [CPB], consisting of the Chairman of the CPB Louis Van Geyt, Deputy Chairman of the CPB Claude Renard and member of the Political Bureau, National Secretary of the CPB Central Committee Jan Debrouwere, stayed in Moscow from October 30 to November 1 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The CPB delegation had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a delegation of the CPSU consisting of alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Zagladin.

During the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, views were exchanged on topical international questions and first of all questions of Euromissiles. It was noted that the Reagan administration's aggressive course poses a serious threat to peace. The aim of this policy is to tip the balance of military forces in the world in favour of the United States and first of all to disrupt the presently existing balance of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world demand that the arms race be stopped, that the deployment of the new American missiles of Europe be prevented and that the gradual and total liquidating of weapons of this type in the continent be achieved.

The CPB delegation spoke highly of the concrete and constructive proposals set forth by Yuriy Andropov on October 27. Referring to this question the CPSU delegation specified that if the United States would forego the deployment of its missiles in Europe by the announced deadlines, thus providng a possibility to continue talks and the search of mutually acceptable solutions, the USSR would be ready to start reducing the SS-4 missiles. In the event of the conclusion with the other side in Geneva of an agreement on a just basis a considerable part of the presently existing SS-20 missiles would be liquidated. Here, more than that, the Soviet Union agrees to reduce the number of SS-20 missile launchers to 140, that is to have a noticeably smaller number of them than possessed now in Europe by countries belonging to the Atlantic alliance.

In the course of the meeting the CPB delegation commented on its positions concerning making a demand for a six-month or twelve-month postponement of the adoption by the Belgian Governemnt of any decision about the deployment of American missiles on its territory, and stated that it would call on other countries, whom this concerns, to speak out in a similar spirit. The CPB delegation stated its considerations and proposals on the ways of overcoming the difficulties at the Geneva talks. These considerations were heard out with attention. The CPSU delegation stated that much importance is being given in the USSR to the role of such countries as Belgium and Holland in the search for a solution of the question of preventing a new escalation of nuclear arms in Europe.

It was agreed that the exchange of views on these questions will be continued.

The CPB delegation had a meeting with member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksey Shitikov.

GOALS FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE ON LEBANON PROBED

LD021337 Moscow World Service in English 0710 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A conference has begun in Geneva of various Lebanese political groups to achieve national reconciliation. Commentary is by Valentin Lapin:

This is indeed a very important goal for the Lebanese. If there is a national agreement, there will be an antidote to the violence of fratricide, the virus cultivated for many years in Lebanon by the Israeli and United States secret services. Lack of unity in Lebanon to a large degree facilitated Israeli aggression against the country. It provided an excuse to bring in American troops, which quickly were transformed from so-called peacekeeping to blatantly occupation troops.

In the conditions of occupation and political instability in Lebanon, the United States and Israel saddled on Beirut a so-called peace agreement with Israel. It was an agreement which put this sovereign Arab country into the chains of an American-Israeli protectorate. When Lebanese patriotic forces, expressing the mood of the vast majority of the population, urged against the shackling agreement and for a withdrawal of Israeli troops, along with the American-led so-called international peacekeeping troops, United States warships barbarically fired on cities and villages near Beirut.

In one of his recent speeches, United States President Reagan said that the United States was working tirelessly for a just peace in the Middle East, for human rights in South Africa, and was giving firm support to the forces of democracy in Central America. American armed intervention in Grenada is a vivid example of how this democracy is supposedly supported. How so-called work on establishing peace in the Middle East is coming along is evident in Lebanon, where dozens of cities and villages lie in ruins.

Washington is holding the military stick over everyone who won't accept its diktat. The conference in Geneva had not yet opened when the Lebanese were warned not to annul the so-called peace agreement with Israel. The United States and Israel say brazenly that they will not leave Lebanon. The recent explosion in the American headquarters in Beirut was used as its excuse to escalate the intervention. Noteworthy was the inspection in Beirut made by the commander of the United States Rapid Deployment Force, General Kelley -- the same man who called Lebanon Vietnam in a Senate committee meeting, where he urged expanding the zone of action of American troops in Beirut. The intention is to unceremoniously turn Lebanon into a bridgehead for further aggressive actions in the Middle East.

Can the plans of the aggressors be stopped? Much depends on whether the Lebanese can come to some national agreement to jointly work for restoring their country's independence and sovereignty.

U.S. MIDEAST POLICY SCORED, COMPARED TO GRENADA

'Clear Political Aims'

LD021855 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] Many people in a different way have (?condemned) U.S. imperialist policy after the U.S. attack on Grenada. Even Washington's NATO allies were shocked. British and French newspapers published numerous articles, the gist of which can have one meaning, namely, can one have confidence in a man like Reagan? And can one let him get near the nuclear weapon button?

The Latin American countries, even those who followed a coordinated policy with the U.S. interests, have sounded the alarm. No one knows when and where the U.S. Marines will land next.

The international piracy of the Reagan administration has caused a wave of concern in the Near and Middle East and the Arabian Gulf countries because several U.S. military bases are centered in this area. U.S. naval vessels carrying Marines always cruise this area. Lastly, the Pentagon repeatedly carries out military maneuvers on Arab soil which resembles Grenadian terrain.

Maneuvers were staged in Egyptian, Sudanese, and Omani territories, and AWACS spy-planes were flown to Saudi Arabia. Washington tried to convince everyone that the U.S. military presence in the Middle East area and adjoining regions was necessary for the alleged stability and the defense of the so-called democracy and so-called peace. However, the actions of Washington in Lebanon showed that the United States has been trying to realize quite clear political aims, the most prominent of which is to impose its comprehensive domination of the Middle East, set up hireling regimes there and liquidate the national liberation movement and foremost the Palestinian resistance movement.

For this purpose the Rapid Deployment Force was instituted, along with the Central Command and other means of U.S. aggression. In Lebanon, the U.S. invaders embarked on liquidating the patriotic forces, and they destroyed houses and villages. The barbarous acts of the U.S. military on Lebanese territory and the storming of Grenada unmasked the criminal essence of the current U.S. Administration. The entire world has seen that the Reagan administration tried to conceal the basic principle of its foreign policy, namely, we do as we please, under the disgraceful mask of the so-called love of peace and the so-called defender of freedom and democracy. It was not an accident that Casey, the CIA director, said after the bands of the Pentagon had stormed Grenada: (Enough talk about) freedom.

The United States will carry out any operations against Third World countries if such operations coincide with the interests of Washington. It is worth mentioning that the decision of the United States to embark on open piracy was no more than an attempt to recolonize the states which achieved independence as a result of bitter struggle. The invaders are trampling on the soil of Lebanon, they are occupying unprotected Grenada, and they are threatening Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, and the Palestinian resistance movement. What next? Who can guarantee that the current U.S. Government, which has abandoned all the bases and principles which are followed in international relations and violated the UN Charter, will not land its forces or fire its guns on Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, or even Oman if the situation in these countries contradicted the interests of Washington? It is possible that such a supposition might appear unreal, but could anyone 2 years ago imagine that the Reagan administration would decide to occupy Grenada?

All the events that took place in Grenada were tragic but the tragedy will even be greater if the international community and above all the countries which have headquarters for the Pentagon, like the Middle East, have not drawn practical (?conclusions). Any crime against peace, independence, and freedom is dangerous, but the danger of such crime is two-fold if it remains unpunished. At that time the following crime could be reborn and in a more horrible form.

Reagan's 'Coverup'

LD022216 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 2 Nov 83

["Anti-Arab Collusion" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

It is said in Washington that by the invasion of Grenada President Reagan, allegedly, sought to cover up the actions of his administration in Lebanon, to distract the attention of alarmed Americans from the growing losses of U.S. Marines deployed in Lebanon. But he has achieved the opposite result: The piratic action on a tiny Caribbean island prompted many observers to raise again acutely the question of Reagan's policy in the Middle East.

President Reagan himself cannot give an intelligible answer to this question. For Reagan's hysterics about "peace and stability," which Washington, allegedly, wishes to see in war-torn Lebanon cannot be taken seriously for things are quite the opposite: The nearly 15-month stay of U.S. forces on Lebanese land has not brought Lebanon an inch closer to peace and stability, while the direct participation of those forces in hostilities only pours oil into the flame and makes the prospect of achieving national concord even more illusory.

Things of which the President keeps silent for quite understandable reasons are blurted out by the U.S. press which is close to the official circles. THE WASHINGTON POST proclaims that in the Middle East the United States must change the correlation of forces in order to prevail over the bunch of "radical states and revolutionary movements." But the Middle East is not Grenada, so more U.S. forces will be required. Hardly a week passed since this has been proclaimed by THE WASHINGTON POST than the first reinforcements, together with artillery, started arriving in Beirut.

The newspaper declares that Washington should take the lead in any actions against Syria and that for this purpose a closer coordination between the United States and Israel is needed. No sooner said than done: The United States Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger headed for Tel Aviv. And for what purpose? So that Israel, as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, should assume the initiative to "check" Syria.

The use of the chess terms does not change anything in the essence of the piratic plans that Washington is coordinating with Israel. The "strategic allies" agree to widen the scope of the aggression, to deal a long-planned blow at Syria which has been staunchly opposing the U.S.-Zionist expansion in the Arab world. As to Lebanon, it is assigned a quite definite role in these sinister plans, the role of a bridgehead for the deployment of the interventionist forces and launching a new anti-Arab aggression. What Reagan's policy brings to the Middle East, is not peace and stability but a new bloodshed, more victims, and suffering.

This is why the Arab patriots regard the undelayed withdrawal of all interventionist forces from Lebanon, both Israeli forces and American forces camouflaged by the flag of the "multinational forces," as a prologue to the establishment of genuine peace in the region.

U.S. 'Adventurism'

LD311008 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 31 TASS -- "An obvious adventurism dominates the U.S. policy in the Middle East, just as in other areas as well. Washington's actions are aimed at turning Lebanon into a U.S. occupation and at preventing the internal situation in that country from stabilizing. All this is a direct sabotage of the search for a peaceful future for Lebanon and for the entire Middle East, since the search is inseparably connected with an end to the U.S.-Israeli occupation and to the impudent interference in the affairs of Arab peoples." This conclusion is drawn by the newspaper PRAVDA in comment on the meeting of the foreign ministers of the USA, France, Britain, and Italy in the Paris suburb of Celles Saint-Cloud, at which they discussed the situation in Lebanon.

The aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, the commentary points out, takes place because the USA seeks to stifle the freedom and independence of the Lebanese people by establishing together with the Israeli invaders an occupation order. The Middle East with its oil and other natural resources and strategic potential is a titbit for the imperialists.

According to new agencies' reports, PRAVDA goes on, the Americans would like to broaden the circle of participants in a so-called "action of retribution" which is being prepared. Together with the Israeli occupation army and with the backing of its West European partners for the "multinational force," the USA is planning large-scale punitive operations against the Lebanese who uphold the independence of their country. And not only against the Lebanese. Military blackmail against Syria is being given greater scope too. The question of that, the newspaper sums up, was discussed at one of the latest meetings of the U.S. National Security Council.

PDRY LEADER SCORES U.S., ISRAELI MIDEAST POLICY

LD021657 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Aden November 2 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, has noted the dangerous nature of the subversive activities of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East. Speaking at a conference of the party activists of the provinces and the armed forces of the country he said that the United States and Israel are pursuing an aggressive, expansionist policy in the region. Washington wants to suppress the Arab national-liberation movement and for this reason is building up its military presence and increasing crude pressure on Lebanon. "Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the big importance of strengthening the unity of the national-liberation movement in the Arab world as an important condition of struggle against intrigues by imperialism and Zionism.

"Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed deep satisfaction with the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

MOROCCO'S TAZI MEETS SOVIET, BULGARIAN ENVOYS

LD021301 Rabat MAP in English 1214 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Rabat, Nov 2 (MAP) -- The situation prevailing in the Middle East and particularly in Lebanon was at the center of talks here Tuesday between Moroccan Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaz Tazi and the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Rabat, Yevgeniy Nersesov.

During the meeting, the Soviet diplomat informed Mr Tazi about his country's stance regarding the presence of the multinational force in Lebanon.

On Tuesday morning, Mr Tazi had met with the Bulgarian ambassador to Morocco, Metodi Popov, who handed him the full text of the communique released by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries at the end of their meeting last October 14.

The communique is related to arms race and to the initiatives taken by the member countries of the Warsaw Pact to reduce the acuity of the race and prevent nuclear war.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS BACKGROUND TO GRENADA EVENTS

PM021341 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yevg. Bay dispatch: "Grenada's Courage and Pain"]

[Text] Havana -- The house was empty. Hanging on the wall in just one room were two huge loudspeakers -- the "extraterrestrial ears" of former Grenadian dictator Eric Gairy near which he spent a large part of his time listening to "voices from the other world." Everything else was thrown out onto a scrap heap in the yard. Nimble lizards, displaying long yellow tongues, darted among the dictator's half-rotted jackets and shirts, erotic wooden statuettes, and books on black magic. The wind penetrated the broken windows of the house, stirred piles of rubbish in the corners, and blew faded photographs of the toppled dictator from one room to another.

If this detached house on the outskirts of St Georges were turned into a kind of "museum of the dictator," visitors would see for themselves whom the former colonizers and their American allies put in power in Grenada -- a mystic, alchemist, sorcerer, and sadist who descended into idiocy and whom the Grenadians had given the satanic name Lucifer because of his fierceness.

But, instead of a museum, the young Grenadian television company was housed in the dictator's former home 4 years ago -- the Grenadians desire for renewal was too strong. The dictator into the scrap heap, his entire venal puppet regime steeped in corruption onto the scrap heap, the policy of fooling and dividing people onto the scrap heap, and forward to a new life and universal literacy!

During the 4 and 1/2 years following the revolution's victory the wind of renewal dispelled the fog of ignorance, indolence, and colonial backwardness which shrouded the small Caribbean island from the whole world. Renewed Grenada looked out from a huge stand on which was depicted a gray-haired old man holding a book -- the inscription on the stand proclaimed: "It is never too late to learn!" Renewed Grenada shone in the eyes of young people dressed in T-shirts with the inscription: "All power to the people." I recall the huge crowd of people assembled at Pearls Airport on the occasion of Grenada's acquiring the first aircraft in its history. The speaker said: "We have broken imperialism's blockade, and the country has taken a new step into the future!" I recall the happy face of a peasant who had joined a cooperative and received, together with land, a brand new Soviet Belarus tractor with gleaming paintwork....

The new power in Grenada displayed amazing self-control and did not force events but took account of the country's real potential. Grenada's enemies, people who had never been to the island, foamed at the mouth and claimed that the revolutionary government did "not enjoy the support of the population," that it was "violating human rights," and that it supposedly "led the country into a impasse." This was a deliberate malicious lie.

Of course, Grenada experienced serious difficulties which are perfectly natural for a state recently freed from colonial dependence. Nevertheless, it was making progress. Its economy was strengthening (Grenada's economic successes were particulary noticeable against the background of other Caribbean countries), and the people were taking an active part in discussing all development plans. And with what persistence the inhabitants of Grenada mastered new agricultural equipment! What pride lit up the faces of people who received from the state what they had been deprived of for long years -- work and prosperity. Grenadians felt themselves the masters of their country and builders of their own future.

During the time I spent on the island I talked with representatives of different social strata -- workers, employees, owners of stores and beach hotels. They were unanimous in the opinion that the government was pursuing a sensible policy in the people's interests. It is our government, and we support it!

Now that the island has been occupied by American "Green Berets," armed to the teeth, and Grenadians are continuing their heroic resistance to the invaders, this is not the time to talk about the very serious mistakes made by a section of their leadership or the deep split within the government which led to very tragic consequences. Revolutionaries in every country will draw the lessons of these events. The conflict which occurred on Grenada was strictly its own internal matter, and only the Grenadian people themselves could resolve it.

The White House declared that it made the decision to send American troops to Grenada at the request of a number of Caribbean countries and also with a view to protecting the lives of American citizens and restoring legality and order in Grenada. Who will believe that? The preparations for open interference in Grenada's affairs began several years ago, soon after the victory of the revolution on the island which proclaimed a policy of independent development. As though by command, American tourist agencies refused to serve citizens wishing to visit Grenada. The United States hoped that Grenada's economy would slump without tourists. It did not slump.

On the invisible wave of a conductor's baton, American newspapers carried dozens of malicious anti-Grenadian articles preparing public opinion for possible "sanctions." Not only did the island's prestige in the world not fall after this but, on the contrary, it continued to grow. In the spring of this year the American President himself waved photographs of the international airport being constructed in Grenada, alleging that it would be used as a military base for Soviet and Cuban aircraft. The United States need not have used spy planes to take photographs. Hundreds of tourists who visited Grenada had the opportunity to photograph both the construction itself and all the installations in its zone. The fact that the small island, which in the past was isolated from the rest of the world, needed an airport was clear to everyone who visited Grenada, including American congressmen who certainly did not sympathize with the revolutionary government.

In 1981 U.S. naval forces carried out maneuvers which included landing Marines on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques. This was a rehearsal for the open intervention in Grenada. The landing of the "Green Berets" was code-named "Amber and the Amber Lights" (Yantar i Yantarchiki). This referred to the island of Grenada itself and the little islands scattered round it. Moreoever, the United States did nothing particularly to conceal this.

The political-military plan suggested by Rear Admiral R. McKenzie -- in command of the maneuvers -- proposed using as the pretext for occupation the need to "protect the lives of U.S. citizens on the island" -- completely according with the current explanation for Reagan's intervention. The political scenario of the "exercise" invasion was simple: Occupy the island, the airport first of all, overthrow the government, implant a new "regime friendly to the United States," and "hold elections." According to the rules of the game proposed by R. McKenzie, after holding elections the American forces were to leave. However, even then, local observers who were attentively following the maneuvers pointed out that in actual fact the island was to be transformed into a U.S. military base in the region.

As well as American warships, British and Netherlander ships took part in the maneuvers. During the intervention in Grenada, the armed forces of a number of Caribbean states were used to land "collective" character to the interference.

On the basis of the previously prepared plan, all the United States has to do now is to reinstate the former dictator Cairy-Lucifer as premier, with his books on black magic, his erotic statuettes, his canine devotion to Washington, and his gang of terrorist aides. And this will be a model of "democracy and order" as Washington understands it!

It is difficult to imagine that a Grenadian puppet government, whoever is put at its head, will manage to shackle the people, who have had a taste of freedom. But the chief thing is that the roots which the revolutionary process put forth in Grenada cannot be destroyed by machinegun fire.

By the armed intervention against Grenada, Washington wanted to intimidate the peoples of other Central American and Caribbean countries too. It was as if it was making it clear to them, this is what you can expect if you are disobedient. The effect will be the reverse. The determination and courage of the Grenadian patriots will give new strength to the insurgent movement in El Salvador, Nicaragua will be ever stronger and more united in the face of external threat, and the prestige of socialist Cuba will grow immeasurably.

The feat of the Cuban internationalists -- construction workers, engineers, and doctors, who heroically resisted crack units of the American Marines, aroused the most fervent solidarity with Cuba throughout the world. In the clash with imperialism, Cuba again won a huge political and moral victory. Even on the military level the Cubans showed their superiority; a handful of men, armed only with small arms, checked the attacks of the American Marines, who outnumbered them considerably, for more than 24 hours. The United States wanted to demonstrate its strength to the whole world, but showed only its weakness.

Some people in the West are now wondering why the Cubans had to defend this airport so desperately, why they could not surrender without bloodshed. These people need to understand the Cuban people and their concept of dignity and honor, of duty and courage. They need to be in the streets of Havana now and to see the demonstrations by thousands of people ready to rise and defend their revolution. They need to hear the emotional speeches of the former soldier of Playa Giron, arms at the ready, rebuffing the aggression of the imperialist mercenaries, and the cracked but firm voice of the young Cuban whose father is now in Grenada.

USSR LEGAL EXPERT DENOUNCES GRENADA 'AGGRESSION'

PM021101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with N.A. Ushakov, sector chief at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law and member of the UN International Law Commission, with own correspondent A. Kamorin under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview": "An Act of Brazen Aggression"]

[Text] The brazen intervention by U.S. imperialism in Grenada is evoking indignation and angry protests on all the planet's continents. The reactions to the events in Grenada coming in from various countries stress that Washington's actions are a blatant violation of generally recognized norms of international law. Our correspondent A. Kamorin met with Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor Nikolay Aleksandrovich Ushakov, sector chief of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law and member of the UN International Law Commission, and asked him to comment on the U.S. act of intervention in that Caribbean state.

[Ushakov] Through its armed invasion of Grenada, the United States has committed an act of flagrant aggression against a sovereign independent state. This fact is obvious beyond any doubt. In accordance with the definition contained in the unanimously adopted resolution 3314 of the (29th) UN General Assembly, aggression is the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another state. This is precisely what the United States did, patently and flagrantly flouting generally recognized norms of international law.

Now attempts are being made in Washington to find pretexts to justify the aggressive actions against Grenada. Even without going into a detailed examination of these justifications, it must be stressed that they are completely unfounded. The same resolution which defines aggression clearly says that no considerations, be they of a political, economic, military, or another nature, can serve as justification for aggression. Thus all the U.S. Administration's statements about "the defense of human rights" in Grenada are completely unfounded. Attempts are being made to present the U.S. intervention as a "response" to a request for "assistance" on the part of a number of Caribbean countries. From the viewpoint of international law both any such request to the United States and the U.S. "response" to it are absolutely illegal.

The aggression against independent Grenada is a further indication of the present Washington administration's adventurism and recklessness and confirms the correctness of the proposition expressed in the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that "...one cannot but doubt whether any restraints whatsoever apply to Washington that will stop it from overstepping the line at which any thinking person must stop."

The UN Charter declares countering and stopping acts of aggression to be one of the organization's main aims. It is a duty of the international community of states to adopt resolute measures to stop the scandalous unprovoked aggression by the United States. Everything necessary must be done to protect the Grenadian people's sovereignty, independence, and right to self-determination.

U.S. TO CONTINUE 'OCCUPATION' OF GRENADA

LD022148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1543 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Washington, 2 Nov (TASS) -- According to Pentagon reports, U.S. occupation troops in Grenada have basically succeeded in suppressing the hotbeds of resistance. However, the United States is not only not ceasing the intervention, but intends to make the occupation of the island a matter of long duration. Thus, the 700 Marines, who are due to be sent to Lebanon, will replace the cutthroats from the 82nd Airborne Division, which is part of the "Rapid Deployment Force," As K. Dam, deputy secretary of state stated, even "a schedule for the withdrawal of U.S. troops does not exist." According to reports by news agencies a squadron of "A-10" ground-attack aircraft has been dispatched to Puerto Rico with a view to giving "air support to the American troops in Grenada."

In an attempt to lend an appearance of "legality" to the flagrant American aggression and camouflage the continuing occupation of the island, Washington is staging "talks" with Scoon, the former governor-general of Grenada, who has been taken to the American aircraft carrier, on the setting up of a "provisional government" and of a so-called "multinational peacekeeping force." Meanwhile Charles Gillespie, deputy assistant of the secretary of state, has been appointed U.S. charge d'affairs on Grenada and has essentially been invested with the powers of an American proconsul on the island. It is in his hands that the Washington "fighters for democracy" intend to concentrate political and military power in all its entirety. Thirty of his staff have already arrived at St Georges from Washington.

According to reports of a White House spokesman, the fate of some Grenada leaders, who have been seized by American troops, "would be decided later." At the present time the greater part of them has been transported to the "Guam" helicopter carrier, where, as is admitted by the American press, they are being intensively interrogated, wringing out of them by illicit means "confessions" about ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Congress is following in the wake of the administration. The House of Representatives of Congress has adopted a resolution demanding that American troops should be withdrawn from Grenada within 60 days of the moment of the invasion, but the Senate is so far is not rushing to take such a decision, having instructed one of its committees of "study" this question. As American observers point out, everything that is being done in the committees of Congress pursues one aim -- showing that Congress has not been finally removed by the administration from taking major decisions.

GRENADIAN OAS OFFICIAL DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD021145 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico City November 2 TASS -- Desima Williams, Grenada's representative to the Organisation of American States (OAS) has demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of American troops from Grenadian territory. Speaking at a press conference here, she described the landing of U.S. Marines in Grenada as a base and criminal action of the United States Government, and called on all progressive democratic forces in the world to support vigorously the demand for the liberation of the territory of the sovereign state for foreign occupation.

Desima Williams also stressed that the Grenadian people are fully resolved to continue their struggle against the American invaders and uphold their independence and national sovereignty.

She pointed out that the peoples of Nicaragua, El Salvador and all other Central American countries should draw a lesson from the U.S. intervention in Grenada so as to enhance their vigilance and combat readiness.

The Grenadian representative stressed the need for most urgent and effective measures directed at defending against aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialist circles the revolutionary processes in Central American and Caribbean countries, above all the construction of new life in Cuba and Nicaragua, and the national liberation struggle in El Salvador.

U.S. TROOPS 'ATTACK' GRENADA'S CARRIACOU ISLAND

LD021316 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Kikilo and Nikolay Setunskiy report:

The Pentagon, which has dismally failed in its piratic operation against Grenada, where its troops are still unable to "restore order," tried to rehabilitate itself on Tuesday by launching a "glorious operation" against Grenada's tiny Carriacou island.

About 500 U.S. Marines landed on the Island from amphibious boats and helicopters under the cover of darkness and immediately began their search for "defending Cubans." A few hours after the beginning of the operation the Pentagon had to admit that the invaders had "met no resistance" -- for the simple reason that there were no "defenders," let alone Cubans, on Carriacou. Yet the USA is not even thinking of withdrawing its troops from the island. Nor are the U.S. invaders going to withdraw from Grenada itself. AP quotes U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam as saying that there is no schedule for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the island because no one knows when resistance will be ultimately suppressed there.

Reports about roundups and arrests coming in from the island show that the aggressors are still unable to break the courageous resistance of the Grenadian patriots. According to the newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, U.S. troops hope by these repressions to lessen the threat of guerrilla resistance in the rural areas of the country.

Trying to give a semblance of legitimacy to the aggression against Grenada, Paul Scoon, who has no right to speak on behalf of the Grenadian population, announced on Tuesday that he planned to establish an advisory council to govern the island. In reality, as everyone knows, it is the U.S. invaders who exercise their rule on Grenada.

Scoon announced that he has "recalled" all the diplomatic officers of the legitimate Government of Grenada from other countries. The hastiness of that illegal action is explained by the fact that the Grenadian diplomats are exposing the U.S. aggression.

U.S., CUBAN ENVOYS MEET ON CUBANS IN GRENADA

LD030944 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Havana November 3 TASS -- The revolutionary Government of Cuba has issued a report here, saying that the Cuban and U.S. ambassadors in Grenada had a meeting on Wednesday. The Cuban ambassador again raised the question of the number and condition of the Cubans taken prisoner, wounded and killed and disclosed instructions to the Cuban diplomatic personnel not to leave Grenada until this could be done by all Cuban specialists who had been captured by Americans. The U.S. ambassador, arguing that the order to expel all Cuban diplomatic personnel with 24 hours had been made by Grenada's Governor General Paul Scoon, claimed that the U.S. side bore no responsibility for that. The Cuban ambassador pointed out in this connection that sole, real authority in the island was in the hands of the government of U.S. troops. Besides, the governor general said in his letter that instructions to enforce the expulsion of Cuban diplomats had been issued to the so-called multination force, in which U.S. troops were playing the main part, and so responsibility for whatever might happen was on the U.S. Government.

In connection with the situation that has taken place and his instructions from Cuba the Cuban ambassador asked for an opportunity to evacuate the women and children staying in the embassy. The answer for this request has not yet been given.

The U.S. ambassador provided no information about the overall number of the Cubans killed, wounded and taken prisoner. Nor were embassy staffers allowed to visit the Cubans wounded and taken prisoner and the graves of the killed Cubans.

The Cuban Embassy in Grenada is still encircled and its staffers are not allowed to leave its premises.

GRENADA LEADERS 'INTERROGATED' ON CUBA, USSR TIES

LD022218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] According to a White House spokesman the fate of certain Grenadian leaders who have been seized by U.S. troops will be decided later on. At the present time most of them have been transferred to the amphibious support ship Guam, where according to admissions in the U.S. press they are being intensively interrogated to extort by unlawful methods admissions that they had ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

U.S. 'PREPARING' MILITARY EXERCISES NEAR CUBA

LD021628 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- The United States is preparing to hold military exercises in direct proximity of the shores of socialist Cuba, it is reported by the American NBC television company with reference to well-informed sources in the Pentagon. The aircraft carrier "America" and also eight other ships -- cruisers, destroyers and frigates -- are to take part in these exercises which will involve almost 7,500 military personnel.

The representatives of the American military are thoroughly concealing from the public their true motivations in deciding to hold the exercises. Observers are of the opinion that the new demonstration of strength is being undertaken in the wake of events in Grenada and is "intended" this time for Cuba.

ARGENTINE PRE-ELECTION CLIMATE ASSESSED

PM020953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct Morning Edition p 5

[APN special correspondent Vladimir Reznichenko Buenos Aires dispatch, especially for IZVESTIYA, under the rubric "Letter from Buenos Aires": "Struggle for the 'Casa Rosada'"]

[Excerpts] October 30 -- "Casa Rosada" -- this is what the residence of the Argentinian head of state is called in accordance with the color of its facade. Twelve political parties have nominated their candiates for the post of president. But all observers agree that only two of them have real prospects of taking over the main seat in the "Casa Rosada." They are Italo Argentino Luder, the leader of the Justicialist (Peronist) Party, and Raul Alfonsin, the candidate of the Radical Civic Union.

The first party traditionally enjoys widespread support among the working masses. The second relies mainly on the numerous "middle strata" of society. The Argentinian Communists, whose influence has increased considerably of late, have proposed voting for the Peronist president in the interests of strengthening the unity of the working people and of all progressive forces. Nonetheless, they have nominated their own candidates for parliament and for local organs of power.

The political path of whoever becomes the new master of the "Casa Rosada" will not be strewn with roses alone. The winner will have to start unravelling the intricate knot of complex, long overdue, problems facing the present-day Argentine.

Although Western propaganda is attempting to appear pleased about the restoration of democracy in the country, slight tones of alarm are audible from time to time in its conjectures as to what course the new Argentinian government will steer. And what foreign policy do the aspirants to the highest state post propose to conduct?

At my request, Italo A. Luder, the Peronist candidate, answered this question. Of course in international affairs we will be independent, pragmatic, and realistic, we do not intend to be anybody's satellite, he said. In foreign policy there are no permanent friends, but there are common interests. Argentina has such common interests with the nonaligned states. Relations with Latin American countries will also be strengthened.

Luder rejected the doctrine of "ideological frontiers" put forward by the United States, and also the "national security" doctrine according to which, as he said, "certain authoritarian governments have used their armed forces as occupation troops on their own territory." The Peronist party candidate demanded that "the international economic order, which is unfair to developing countries, be changed," and that the Falkland Islands be returned to Argentina.

The Peronists' main rivals, the Radicals, also favor Argentina's participation in the Nonaligned Movement, the development of relations with all the world's countries regardless of their sociopolitical systems, and the establishment of Argentina's sovereignty over the islands held by Britain. Their leader Raul Alfonsin said in a recent interview that he proposes to maintain "very good relations with the Soviet Union," which is a "major buyer of Argentinian goods." He also expressed himself in favor of "the participation of Soviet technology" in a number of projects of great importance for the country's economic development.

Both the leading parties are expressing confidence that they will win the elections. But if one is to believe the forecasts drawn up on the basis of public majority of votes. If that is the case, the winner will be determined by means of alliances and compromises between the various political groupings, to begin with in electoral colleges (the presidential elections in Argentina are indirect), and then if the votes are divided there too, in the National Congress.

Meanwhile, in the press center, the installation of boards is being completed up on which, as of 1900 hours, information about the results coming in from all parts of the vast territory of Argentina will be displayed. Hundreds of foreign correspondents have arrived in Buenos Aires to report on the elections: The political future of one of the biggest countries in Latin America is evoking interest throughout the world.

...Argentina is full of hope.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS HONDURAN MARITIME 'AGGRESSION'

LD021719 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 2 TASS -- Nicaragua has lodged the most emphatic protest against the act of aggression perpetrated by four Honduran vessels that intruded into its territorial waters on October 28. The note of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, circulated as an official document of the United Nations Security Council, contains the demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Honduran vessels from Nicaragua's territorial waters and termination of acts of aggression.

FUNERAL HELD FOR RASHIDOV IN TASHKENT 2 NOV

Tashkent Report

CF021500 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Summary] The workers of Uzbekistan today attended the funeral of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, a distinguished figure of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, an outstanding organizer of the party and Soviet construction in Uzbekistan, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and twice Hero of Socialist Labor. Thousands of Tashkent citizens and inhabitants of the republic today gathered at the USSR People's Friendship Palace named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin to pay their last respects to the deceased. With sad silence the representatives of the republic's labor collectives; workers of the party, soviet, and public organizations; workers of the scientific institutions; veterans of the party, labor, and the Great Patriotic War; combatants of the Soviet Army and youths bid farewell to Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov.

Attending the funeral of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov were leaders of the delegations of union republics, leaders of the Uzbekistan party and government, and a number of USSR pilots and cosmonauts. At 1212 at the square near the USSR People's Friendship Palace named after Lenin, Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the state funeral committee of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, declared the opening of the funeral meeting. Following that, Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech.

Then, Comrade Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee; a brigadier of an Uzbek sovkhoz; a brigadier of a Komsomol and youth brigade in a Tashkent union; Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade Ananyev, secretary of the USSR Union of Writers, delivered speeches. The speakers said that the bright memory of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov who is a true son of our Lenin party and Soviet people and a patriot of internationalism will always remain in the hearts of communists and all workers. With this the funeral meeting was declared closed.

The body then was moved to the Central Museum named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Thousands of Tashkent citizens who gathered at the Square of People's Friendship accompanied it. Sharaf Rasidov dedicated all his life to the great cause of Lenin.

Moscow TV Coverage

LD021738 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 2 November in its regularly scheduled evening "Vremya" newscast carries a video report on Sharaf Rashidov's funeral in Tashkent.

The video shows people filing past the coffin, shots of Dolgikh, Gapurov, and other officials in the hall, followed by shots of Dolgikh, Gapurov, and other officials carrying the open coffin out into the "Friendship of the Peoples" Square, cutting to shots of coffin standing on a pedestal.

Video shows Usman Khodzhayev opening the funeral meeting and shots of Dolgikh, Osetrov, Kustamova, (Mikromilov), Sadykov, Gapurov, Army General Maksimov, and Anan'Yev speaking at the meeting, followed by shots of funeral procession, cutting to shots of Khudayberdyyev speaking at the funeral ceremony as well as shots of Dolgikh, Gapurov, and other officials attending the ceremony and then watching military march past in the square.

Uzbek CP Official Opens Funeral

LD0Z1308 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0605 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Opening speech by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, at the funeral of Sharaf Rashidov in Tashkent on 2 November -- live -- monitored in progress]

[Text] (?He especially valued) innovativeness. (?The word) innovator in his works [word indistinct] as one of the best characteristics of a person's businesslike qualities. Sharaf Rashidovich [words indistinct] work with young people. He made a large contribution to the cause of internationalist education for working people and to [words indistinct] of the nationalities policy. His entire life is a clear example of faithful service to the party and of the successful resolution of the tasks for constructing communism put forward by it. [Words indistinct] authority of Sharaf Rashidovich.

Dear comrades and friends! Our dear Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, a faithful communist and Leninist and a man of great heart, (?is no more). His great deeds will forever be a bright image [words indistinct]. May I, on behalf of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR, declare open the funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee is now called upon to speak.

Dolgikh Speech

LD0Z1408 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0605 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Speech by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the funeral of Sharaf Rashidov in Tashkent on 2 November -- live]

[Text] Comrade Usmankhodzhayev [member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau], comrades! Today we are seeing off on his last journey our dear Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His untimely demise has aroused great grief in the hearts of Soviet people. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep sympathy to the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers, and to the communists and working people of the republic in connection with the death of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov. Together with you, the communists and peoples of all the fraternal union republics feel grief at this severe loss.

An eminent activist of the Communist Party and the Soviet state has departed from us; a man of great spirit, an ardent heart, and multifarious talents, whose entire life was totally devoted to the great cause of building socialism.

The remarkable working activity of Sharaf Rashidovich throughout his great life, and the road of battle during the years of the Great Patriotic War, comprises a shining example of selfless service to the Leninist party and our socialist homeland.

His capabilities and his talent for organization were most fully revealed in leading posts in the Samarkand Obkom of the party, the editorial office of a republican newspaper, the Presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee of the Uzbek communist party. For almost a quarter of a century, Sharaf Rashidovich headed the party organization of Uzbekistan. He devoted his entire energy, knowledge, and rich experience to the cause of developing the economy, science, culture, and art, and to raising the prosperity of the working people and of the republic. Through the efforts of the work-loving Uzbek people, with the fraternal assistance of all the peoples of our country, Uzbekistan took a major step in socioeconomic development during these years. A mighty production and scientific-technical potential has been created here -- new industries, power generation, nonferrous metallurgy, electronics, electrical technology, chemistry, and engineering. There has been a significant rise in the efficiency of publicly owned production. The republic's agriculture has been raised to high levels and the republic has become the main cotton-growing base of the country. The assimilation of the lands of the Hungry, Dzhizak and Karshi a (?heroic) labor feat. So was the restoration of the earthquake-stricken capital of the republic, the city of Tashkent.

Under the leadership of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia of the republic are now persistently and fruitfully working to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The republican party organization is consistently pursuing a line toward strengthening discipline and improving organization, and toward intensifying the communist education of the working people. At enterprises, building sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes throughout the republic, there is a high intensity of labor and a creative attitude toward work. Sharaf Rashidovich was of tremendous service in this respect. To inspire and organize people, to make the cadres eager for the struggle for the successful implementation of the party's policy -- this was his life's work up to his very last hour.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov ably combined his great party and state activities with publicity and literary work. He was a major Soviet writer, the author of widely-known novels and fundamental works on topical problems of literature, international education, and the friendship of the peoples. He also did a great deal for strengthening peace and developing mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and other states, particularly those of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. He actively assisted the activities of progressive international organizations. His selfless devotion to the cause of the Communist Party, his will and steadfastness in pursuit of its policies, his ideological conviction and high principles, his socialist internationalism -- these qualities were always and everywhere displayed by Sharaf Rashidovich. These were the remarkable features of our unforgettable friend and comrade. He was distinguished by his personal modesty, sensitivity, and attentive attitude to people, which won him the universal respect and love of the working people and well-earned prestige within our party and country.

Since the 22nd Party Congress, Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov had been a member of the party Central Committee. He had been a candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee since 1961 and from 1966, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He was elected as a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet for the 3d to 10th convocations.

The homeland highly valued his activities. For outstanding services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, for a major contribution to the development of the economy, science, and culture of the republic, Sharaf Rashidovich was twice awarded the exalted title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 10 Orders of Lenin, Orders of the October Revolution, and of the Labor Red Banner, 2 Red Star Orders, the Order of the Badge of Honor, and many medals. He was awarded the title of Lenin Prizewinner.

In deep mourning, we bid farewell to Sharaf Rashidovich. We express the most sincere feelings of sympathy to the relatives and close friends of the deceased, and to all his friends and comrades. The bright memory of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, who devoted his entire life to the cause of the Communist Party and our great homeland, will always remain in our hearts.

Farewell, our dear friend and comrade!

Osetrov Speech

LD021456 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0605 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Speech by Timofey Nikolayevich Osetrov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, at the funeral of Sharaf Rashidov in Tashkent on 2 November -- live]

[Text] Comrades! Our hearts are today filled with immeasurable sorrow. The republican party organization and all working people of Uzbekistan have suffered a heavy and irreparable loss. It is difficult to understand that there is no longer among us our dear comrade-in-arms, friend, and comrade; a major organizer and talented leader, a magnanimous and charming man.

Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov was a staunch communist, an ardent patriot and internationalist, and a champion of Leninist friendship of peoples. He gave all his bright life unstintingly to the cause of party, to the ideals of communism, to our great motherland, and to the Soviet people. Qualities characteristic of the whole Leninist party were embodied in his life and work. Many major achievements of our republic are connected with the name of Sharaf Rashidovich. With the energy and selflessness, businesslike attitude, and adherence to principle typical of him, he set and strove for the successful resolution of tasks of economic and cultural construction. New industries that determined scientific-technological progress were founded and rapidly developed in Uzbekistan on his initiative. His drive and absorption in affairs, and the ability to unite and mobilize groups of people for achievement of high final results emerged, especially evident in the steady increases in production and the procurement of cotton and other agricultural produce.

Heading the republican party organization for almost a quarter of a century, Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov always adhered to the Leninist norms and traditions. He was set apart by completely giving of himself, the readiness to be on the main fronts of work, and always setting an example for others in everything. His words were never at variance with his deeds. He insistently strove to raise the militancy of party organizations, the vanguard role of communists. He was always among people, teaching them and learning from them. He educated the leading party, administrative, trade union, Komsomol, and economic cadres in the spirit of lofty exactingness and discipline, initiative, and a creative approach to affairs. Profound respect for people and their opinions, erudition and competency, party-style principles and exactingness, collective drafting and adoption of decisions, a sharpened sense of responsibility, and winning sincerity and modesty are inseparable from the bright image of this outstanding leader.

I should especially like to stress the rare talent and skill of Sharaf Rashidovich in organizing unified, harmonized, and intense work of the Politburo, Secretariat, and the whole apparatus of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. (?Among) all the concerns and affairs great and small, and the multiplicity of simple and complex issues, he was always able to pick out the main thing, the global problems of development of productive forces, of the economy and culture.

As the recognized guide of the masses, Sharaf Rashidovich strove for dynamism and precision in the work of oblast, town, and rayon committees of the party and of primary party organizations, directing them toward the most effective forms and methods of work in enhancing labor standards.

For his comrades, he was not simply a leader in his work but a cheerful and attentive mentor. People of the older generation called him aksakal [local vernacular for "elder"] and young people called him father. This recognition was from the heart, from profound respect for Sharaf Rashidovich, from an understanding of his titanic and noble labor, his political maturity and moral [word indistinct].

Sharaf Rashidovich lived in thought and concern for the well-being and happiness of people of labor. He never spared himself; he worked by giving all his energy. He always put his heart into the matter at hand entrusted to him by the party.

Esteemed comrades, may I assure the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that we shall continue to work according to the example of Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, persistently and fruitfully, on implementing the plans of the 26th party congress and of the November and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee; the instructions from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We shall strive for fresh successes in the construction of communism.

We bow our heads low before the bright memory of a glorious son of the Soviet people, a dedicated and steadfast fighter for the cause of the party. All communists and working people of the republic express sincere condolences and sympathy to you, respected Sultan Garurovna, wife and faithful friend of Sharaf Rashidovich, and to the children, brothers, and relatives of Sharaf Rashidovich.

It is difficult to talk about Sharaf Rashidovich in the past tense. There are no words to convey the grief of this loss. We respected and loved him for his lofty party principles, his Leninist modesty, his simplicity and humanity, his staunch and calm reason, and his great magnanimity. Such is how he shall ever remain in our hearts. Farewell, our dear friend and brother, dear Sharaf Rashidovich.

GEORGIA CELEBRATES 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY

Leadership Sends Congratulations

PM021501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulates the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of Georgia on the noteworthy jubilee -- the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty which eternally linked the fates of Georgia and Russia -- and on the award of the Order of Lenin to the republic. All Soviet people are marking this great holiday together with Georgia's working people.

The conclusion of the Georgiyevsk Treaty was a major progressive event in the freedom-loving and courageous Georgian people's history, saved from the threat of annihilation, and had a favorable effect on their national rebirth and economic development. The treaty consolidated the political, economic, and cultural ties between the Georgian and Russian peoples and their joint striving for friendship and cooperation.

Georgia's history is indissolubly linked with Russia's revolutionary history. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik party headed by V.I. Lenin, Georgia's working people, together with the revolutionary masses of the Transcaucasus and all Russia, struggled selflessly against czarist autocracy and for the happiness and prosperity of the working people. In this struggle Georgia's Bolsheviks set examples of a lofty class consciousness, proletarian internationalism, and a selfless devotion to the party's cause. The Great October Socialist Revolution's victory freed all the nations and ethnic groups of Georgia from exploitation and oppression and ensured their genuine freedom and social progress. Within the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples, in close unity with the great Russian people, and under the tried and tested leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, the republic's working people have made a worthy contribution to the struggle to establish and consolidate Soviet power, for the victory of the socialist system, the defense of our motherland's independence and freedom in the Great Patriotic War, and the building of the world's first society of developed socialism.

As an indissoluble component of the country's unified national economic complex, the republic's economy has developed to a high level. Its industry is developing dynamically. Ten times more output is produced in just 1 day now than in the whole of 1921. Soviet Georgia is a republic with a multisectorial mechanized agriculture and plays a leading role in the country's production of tea, citrus crops, and grapes. Party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives are doing active work to intensify social production, to improve national economic management, and to integrate science and production. Capital construction is being carried out on a wide scale and social questions are being resolved persistently. Soviet Georgia's multinational culture has prospered unprecedentedly.

The Georgian SSR's successes show vividly and on a broad scale the advantages of our Soviet state system, the socialist way of life, and the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

Georgia's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are making the Georgiyevsk treaty's 200th anniversary in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm fully determined to complete 1983 successfully, to ensure the fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and socialist pledges, and to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express the firm confidence that the republic's working people, loyal to the principles of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and under the leadership of the Communist Party of Georgia -- the CPSU's combat detachment -- will continue to actively struggle to fulfill the socioeconomic development plans outlined by the party, to strengthen discipline and organization, to increase political vigilance, and to tirelessly strengthen our great motherland's defense might.

Long live the Georgian SSR! Long live the USSR! Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of the USSR's peoples! Long live Marxism-Leninism! Glory to the Leninist CPSU!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

Shevardnadze, Grishin Speeches

PM0330819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by TASS special correspondent V. Dzhalagoniya: "Forever Together; Festive Session in Tbilisi Devoted to the 200th Anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty Between Russia and Georgia"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 29 Oct -- The Leninist friendship of the peoples is a great victory of socialism. Its light illuminates the great and joyful holiday that has dawned on Georgian land. Two centuries ago its people linked their fate forever with the great Russian people. The Georgiyevsk Treaty concluded between Russia and Georgia has gone down in history as a manifesto of friendship. "This treaty is concluded for all time," the document reads, and the centuries since then have confirmed the correctness of this assertion.

The jubilee festivities were given a special celebration atmosphere by the news that the Georgian SSR has been awarded the Order of Lenin for the great successes achieved by the republic's working people in economic and cultural building and to mark the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk friendship treaty between Russia and Georgia.

A festive session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet was held in Tbilisi today, attended by representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations, the republic's working people, and soldiers of the Soviet army, to mark the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty between Russia and Georgia.

The presidium consisted of delegations from Moscow, the RSFSR, other fraternal republics, the Komsomol, the USSR Academy of Sciences, creative unions, eminent Georgians, war and labor veterans, competition leaders, and honorary guests who had come for the festivities.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected enthusiastically.

The festive session was opened by P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The floor was given to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

Speech by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze

Today is a memorable date in the historical calendar -- the 200th anniversary of the conclusion of the Georgiyevsk Treaty between Russia and Georgia, a great charter, a manifesto of the friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and Georgian peoples.

All our people are deeply moved by the cordial greetings contained in the message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. This document fully discloses the historic significance of the Georgiyevsk Treaty and gives a high evaluation of all our people, the Georgian communists, and all working people in the republic who, in the fraternal family of USSR peoples, in close unity with the great Russian people, and under the tested leadership of the Leninist Communist Party, have made a worthy contribution to the struggle for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power, the victory of the socialist system, the defense of our motherland's independence and freedom in World War II, and the building of the first society of developed socialism in the world.

The hearts of the republic's working people were filled with joy by the news that the Georgian SSR has been awarded the Order of Lenin by a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Both these documents contain enormous mobilizing power. They inspire every one of us with new strength and energy and generate determination to scale new heights in economic and cultural building and to score new and even more significant successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speeches.

On this festive day we address words of most sincere gratitude above all to our party's Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

The 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty is a major and truly international jubilee. It is being celebrated by all Soviet people together with the Georgian working people.

On this festive day we address our first words of greetings to the great Russian people's envoys. We praise them because it was only thanks to the Russian people that, 200 years ago, the Georgian people were freed of the threat of physical destruction and took the road of economic and cultural rebirth. Thanks to the Russian people and its union with Russia, Georgia joined the Russian liberation movement and the advanced Russian -- and through it the West European -- culture.

Throughout its entire history, starting from the Great October victory and at all stages of socialist building, Soviet Georgia has invariably enjoyed the support and help of the Russian people. Everything that is best in the Russian people is embodied for all Soviet people in the great Lenin's immortal image. This is why it is particularly dear to us that the 200th anniversary of the conclusion of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty between Russia and Georgia has been marked by the award of the Order of Lenin to our republic, that it has been sanctified by the name of Lenin, whose name is linked with all Georgia's working people for the new life and the further flourishing of our repub-republic.

The Georgian people's historic past has been far from easy, the speaker went on to note. The enemy tried to destroy our land of plenty with fire and the sword, to put it to the torch, to wipe it off the face of the earth, to scatter it to all four winds, to turn the treasury of original national culture to dust and ashes, and to silence the Georgian language. Russia became defender, helper, and sanctuary for Georgia.

Two centuries have passed since the Georgiyevsk Treaty was signed. But the people still retain in their memory the July day in 1783 when the friendship treaty for Eastern Georgia's acceptance of Russian protection was signed in a small fortress in Northern Caucasus, which has now become the city of Georgiyevsk.

It is symbolic that Georgia's envoys made their way to Georgiyevsk along a narrow mountain path, which later became the Georgian military road and has now been transformed into a highway of friendship and brotherhood.

This is a fact filled with the most profound significance: Georgia's envoys took the same road to Russia as was later taken from Russia to Georgia by great Russian writers and eminent public figures, the very same road along which the remarkable galaxy of the Georgian "Sixtiers" [reference to Georgian liberation movement of the 1860's] made their way home, those young representatives of the progressive intelligentsia who received their higher education there and, together with their knowledge, acquired the revolutionary ideas of that time.

This fact confirms yet again: Russia and Georgia share the same path, the same road. This is how it has been, this is how it is, this is how it will always be! And it is as if the images of the great sons of the two peoples -- Russian and Georgian -- immortalized in sculputural compositions, come to life before everyone who now travels this highway.

Looking from the vantage point of today over the two centuries that have passed since the signing of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, we are convinced time and again of the grandeur and glory of this road.

The two centuries also include the 62 years that have passed since February 1921, when the red banner of Soviet power was raised over Tbilisi and Sergo Ordzhokidze telegraphed this fact to Moscow, in reply to which V.I. Lenin sent a letter asking that ardent greetings from Soviet Georgia [as published] be conveyed to the Georgian communists and especially to all members of the Georgian Revolutionary Committee.

The speaker noted with gratitude the enormous concern and attention which the CPSU Centeral Committee constantly shows for Georgia. This helps Georgia's party organization to strengthen the republic's economic potential, affirm the positive processes in economic and social life, struggle more resolutely against the existing shortcomings, stengthen discipline at all levels and in all components, and more successfully resolve the tasks of communist building.

The year that has passed since the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum has marked the beginning of a new stage in the life of the party and the people, the life of the entire country. This year has passed under the sign of objective criticism of shortcomings in the country's economy, and a firm and resolute course has been taken toward enhancing the responsibility of cadres for the work sectors entrusted to them and comprehensively strengthening party, state, and labor discipline.

Describing the historic significance of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, the speaker emphasized that this friendship treaty marked the end of a prolonged period in Georgia's history during which all the people's strength was concentrated basically on preserving their national existence and protecting themselves from barbarian invasions by countless enemies and the beginning of a new period -- their emergence, together with the Russian and other peoples of the Russian state, into the arena of the world-historical revolutionary creativity. This is the main social significance of the treaty, its main progressive importance. Its conclusion created conditions helping the development of the Georgian people's revolutionary spirit and showed them the only correct way -- the way of becoming one with the all-Russian liberation movement which led to Great October, to the victory of socialism in our country, to the creation of the USSR. Within this union the Georgian working people, just like the other Soviet peoples, have found their statehood and have built, together with all the Soviet peoples, a society of social justice, a society free of exploitation of man by man, of class and national antagonism.

The Georgian SSR's successes vividly and widely disclose the advantages of the Soviet state system, the socialist way of life, and the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The speaker reported that in 60 years Georgia's total volume of industrial output has increased 304 times, the volume of agricultural output 13.5 times, the volume of capital investments 303 times, and goods turnover more than 35 times. Georgia makes a constantly increasing contribution to the country's common property, while interrepublican economic links are strengthening and expanding. Output manufactured in Georgia serves the needs of 82 economic sectors in other republics. At the same time, Georgia utilizes the output of over 100 sectors from all union republics.

Qualitative improvements have occurred in the years since the CPSU Central Committee adopted its resolution "On Organizational and Political Work by the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom To Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions." During this period the republic's industrial potential has doubled, average output of agricultural produce has increased 1.5 times, and the volume of assimilated capital investments has almost doubled.

We are justly proud of the fact that experiments which have originated in our republic are gaining increasingly greater recognition throughout the country. The 10th 5-Year Plan targets were achieved ahead of time. High indicators in economic and social development were scored in the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the first 9 months of its pivotal middle year. New labor victories have been scored in the socialist competition launched in honor of the Georgiyevsk Treaty's 200th anniversary. Labor productivity has increased significantly. The proportion of products in the top quality category has increased. Above-plan industrial output worth almost R180 million has been produced since the beginning of the year.

The task is to maintain the present labor and political enthusiasm, consolidate all the achievements, and eliminate the persisting shortcomings. It is necessary to increase even further the republic's industrial potential and comprehensively enhance Georgia's contribution to the country's national economic complex. This means the faster commissioning of new capacities, the accelerated modernization of a number of major enterprises, the liquidation of work time losses and cadre turnover, the fuller utilization of labor resources, and the latter's more active involvement in resolving the most important economic tasks. In the final analysis this means achieving a sharp increase in labor productivity -- the solution of the pivotal task in the economic sphere, which will ensure the most rational utilization of production, scientific, and technical potential and the well-organized and uninterrupted functioning of the entire economic mechanism. This means incessantly improving capital construction and striving to resolve the housing and a number of other social problems.

Another important task concerns raising the level of intensification and specialization in Georgian agriculture, enhancing its contribution to the implementation of the all-union Food Program, increasing the harvest yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of public livestock breeding, and ensuring the reliable provision of food products for the working people and agricultural raw materials for industry.

Our task is to strive for an even greater upsurge of the ancient and original Georgian culture, of Soviet Georgia's entire multinational culture which has achieved unprecedented flourishing. The seal of innovation marks the outstanding discoveries by Georgian scientists which have gained all-union worldwide recognition over the past few years and which offer proof that science in our country is increasingly becoming a direct production force. The constructive spirit imbues the remarkable works by our writers, painters, composers, architects, and theater and movie workers, all of whom have enriched the treasury of Soviet multinational culture.

Everything that is best in the cultures of the Russian and Georgian peoples was demonstrated during the Georgian SSR festival of literature and arts in the RSFSR and the RSFSR festival of literature and arts in our republic, both of which became events of great social and political significance, a wonderful preface to today's festivities.

We see it as our task to continue to comprehensively strengthen the friendship and brotherhood between the Soviet peoples, to bear them aloft through years and centuries, to instill in every person ardent patriotism inseparable from consistent internationalism, and to nurture among people a profound awareness of the community of interests of all peoples in the Soviet Union.

The speaker expressed profound gratitude to the Moscow City party organization, which generously shares its richest experience, to the people of Leningrad and Stavropol, to the entire Russian Federation, which is a lofty example for the entire country, and to the party organizations in the neighboring republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

The Leninist friendship of the peoples, the brotherhood between Soviet people, and their true internationalism find their concrete expression in practical deeds aimed at the further socioeconomic development of all the union republics and the further comprehensive strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might.

We will even more consistently and persistently follow the line aimed at strengthening internation relations and securing the further economic and social development of all autonomous units in the republic and all its regions, especially the mountain regions, as well as its urban and rural areas. We will also display concern and zeal in the development of the culture of each nation and ethnic group inhabiting Georgia and will do everything to improve the instruction and study of the Russian language, the great Lenin's language, by all peoples inhabiting Georgia.

The 200th anniversary of the Friendship Treaty between Russia and Georgia is a great and bright holiday for all of Georgia's working people -- representatives of all nationalities, all age groups, all generations.

We greet today with all our heart party and revolution veterans, veterans of labor and of the Great Patriotic War, all those who enjoy the special concern and attention of the Soviet people and our party. The vital experience accumulated by the representatives of the Leninist cohort of Bolsheviks, their revolutionary and labor tempering, and their inexhaustible spiritual strength -- these are what comprises the torch that must be taken over from the older generation, the torch whose ever-burning light must be handed over to the younger generation, to our young men and women who must be educated in the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the growing generation of whom we must transmit the knowledge and experience of people made wise by life.

We greet with all our heart on this holiday our glorious youth, and we do so with special pleasure on the birthday of the Leninist Komsomol, the reliable assistant and militant reserve of the Communist Party and vanguard detachment of the young builders of communism.

The Georgiyevsk Treaty concluded 200 years ago was not only a manifesto of our peoples' friendship. It was truly a peace treaty, a document of peace.

Two hundred years have passed, and today, when the Soviet state has put forth a comprehensive Peace Program, a program calling on mankind to consistently disarm, the celebration of this jubilee date becomes part of our common struggle for peace.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasizes: "We do not view the well-being of our people and the security of the Soviet state in isolation from, and even less in opposition to, the prosperity and security of other peoples and other countries." Evidence of this can be seen in the USSR's position in the international arena and our specific peace proposals. Evidence of this can be seen in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement, which has become a most vivid expression of the Soviet people's goodwill.

Georgia's working people, just like all Soviet people, actively and ardently support the CPSU Central Committee's foreign policy course and our general line in the international arena clearly stated in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and his recent replies to PRAVDA's questions. Our people see their role in the implementation of the party's directives and the struggle for peace as being to increase their contribution to strengthening the country's economic potential and consolidating its defense might.

Our festive session has convened on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This is especially significant for all of us. It is as if we were building once again a bridge between the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty and Great October's victory in Georgia. Allow me to ardently congratulate you all on the upcoming nationwide holiday of Great October, which shook the world and became the most significant event of world history, the main event of the 20th century.

Our road to the future is clear and bright. Our country and all Soviet people are led along this road, following Lenin's course, by the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, that loyal and consistent Leninist.

In conclusion, the speaker gave an assurance that Georgia's communists and all the republic's working people will strengthen even further their great brotherhood with the Russian people, will rally their ranks even more closely round the party, will hold even more precious their friendship with all peoples in the country, and will devote all their strength, energy, experience, and knowledge to the cause of the party, the cause of Lenin, the cause of communism.

V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, then addressed the session.

Speech by Comrade V.V. Grishin

Today Georgia's working people, and all Soviet people with them, are festively and joyfully celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty and the award of the Order of Lenin -- the highest award of our motherland -- to the Georgian SSR.

It is a great pleasure for me, on this festive day, to fulfill Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's instructions and to convey to the leaders, communists, and all working people of the Georgian SSR congratulations on the occasion of the jubilee and the motherland's high award and good wishes for new great successes, health, and happiness to each family and all Georgia's people.

Sending these wishes, Yu.V. Andropov expressed his confidence that the Georgian SSR's working people will continue to work actively and fruitfully to resolve the tasks of communist building and will augment their contributions to the Soviet Union's economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential. Together with all the Soviet people, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet of people's deputies, and the working people of our socialist motherland's capital, Moscow, also send you sincere congratulations on the jubilee and wishes for new successes.

The conclusion of the Georgiyevsk Treaty, the speaker went on, marked the beginning of a new era in the Georgian people's history. The union of Russia and Georgia has withstood that test of time and has fully displayed its progressive role. It is a reflection of the patterns and trends typical of the fates of many of the USSR's people's.

In the contemporary light it is easier to see the events of the past and to appreciate more clearly the consequences and significance of one choice or another. Soviet Georgia, with all its present-day reality, with its upsurge and flourishing, convincingly confirms the great correctness of its forefathers who made the only correct and historically necessary choice in favor of the union with the Russian people.

It is well known that Georgia's history is inseparably linked with Russia's revolutionary history. Led by the Bolshevik organizations Georgia's multinational working class, together with the revolutionary masses of the Transcaucasus and all of Russia, waged a selfless struggle against capitalist exploitation and czarist autocracy.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, the victory of Soviet power, and our party's Leninist nationalities policy opened up broad vistas of comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural progress for all nation and ethnic groups in our country. The most brilliant pages in the history of the friendship and brotherhood between the Russian and Georgian peoples are linked with Soviet times. Loyal to its international duty, implementing the party course of accelerated economic, social, and cultural development of the former national outlying districts, and diregarding its own difficulties and privations, Soviet Russia stretched out a helping hand to the fraternal peoples. The entry of the young Georgian Soviet state into the USSR played a decisive role in the republic's economic and social development and its spiritual progress. Within a brief historic period Georgia became a republic with advanced socialist industry and large-scale diversified agricultural production. Qualified national cadres of the working class and the intelligentsia have emerged, and Georgia's science, literature, and arts have developed comprehensively.

The firmness of the bonds linking the family of Soviet peoples withstood the harsh trials of the Great Patriotic War years. Over 700,000 of Georgia's heroic sons and daughters fought on the fronts together with representatives of nationalities in our socialist motherland.

Today, at the stage of mature socialism, Soviet Georgia is a component of the country's unified national economic complex. Now we are faced with the task of transforming this gigantic complex, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed in his speech to party veterans, into a well-organized mechanism which functions without interruption and raising the standard of all economic, organizational, and educational work. The party's practical line developed by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums is distinguished by realism, a businesslike approach, and determination to resolve the specific tasks -- both immediate and long-term -- of our development. These plenums confirmed our party's determination to continue to firmly and unwaveringly follow the Leninist course outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The implementation of the decisions adopted at recent CPSU Central Committee Plenums is already yielding positive results. Evidence of this can be seen in the results of plan fulfillment in the first 9 months of 1983. The country's economic development indicators are improving considerably.

It is a pleasure to note that year in and year out Georgia occupies leading positions in terms of the dynamics of its development and the rates of growth of its contribution to the all-union national economy. This trend is also being maintained in the current 5-year period.

The Georgian Communist Party is engaged in much organizational and political work to mobilize the working people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the directives and instructions contained in Yu.V. Andropov's speeches. Socialist competition to raise production efficiency and output quality, implement the Food Program, and achieve higher labor productivity growth in comparison with wages growth is intensifying in labor collectives.

The multinational Soviet state is a unified political, social, and national economic system. This is why the CPSU Central Committee is striving for the balanced development of all the country's republics and oblasts without exception, not ignoring a single one of the problems arising in them. The recently adopted resolution of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the construction of the mountain pass railroad through the main Caucasus ridge and on the development of electric power engineering in the Georgian SSR during the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the period through the year 2000 is enormously significant not only from the national economic but also from the social aspect.

Under the conditions of developed socialism there is an exceptional increase in the significance of the creative and enterprising approach to the solution of urgent problems. The Georgian SSR's example in this respect is highly indicative. The republic today is a kind of creative laboratory which seeks and tests new and efficient means to conduct affairs, be they in the sphere of management, contacts between science and production, or incentives for labor. With the broadest participation by the working people, the policy of introducing order everywhere and in everything, ensuring the most rational utilization of production, scientific, and technical potential, and enhancing responsibility and organization is being consistently implemented.

The practical work of the republic party organization and its Central Committee provides convincing proof of the growing role of ideological backup for social and economic tasks. Actively and creatively utilizing the experience and the new forms of party political work accumulated in the country, Georgian communists are ensuring close unity between organizational, ideological education, and economic work and intensifying the patroitic and international education of youth, making wide use of the knowledge and experience of party, war, and labor veterans.

In a word, your experience in organizational, ideological education, and economic work is highly instructive.

The successes of the Georgian SSR's working people are inseparably linked with the achievements of the entire Soviet people. Our motherland's capital, Moscow, is also growing successfully in the united family of our country's peoples. The speaker described the achievements of Muscovites who, under the city party organization's leadership, are working successfully to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Muscovites, the speaker emphasized, are celebrating with you the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty. The "Friendship Forever" monument devoted to the historic brotherhood between the Georgian and Russian peoples has been built and unveiled on Moscow's Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Street, not far from the monument to the great Rustaveli. "What happiness that such a union of hearts has been created!" -- these words by Galaktion Tabidze have been inscribed on the monument next to words by Lermontov and Tsereteli, Yesenin and Chikovani, and other poets who have glorified our union.

Moscow and Georgia are linked by firm economic and cultural ties. The collectives of many enterprises have concluded labor cooperation contracts. The Muscovites are helping in the design and construction in the republic of power stations, enterprises, the Tbilisi metro and are training cadres for various sectors of the national economy. The union of the two peoples -- the Russian and the Georgian -- forged by labor and jointly shed blood, embodies everything that is best among the characteristics of the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Their friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance comprise our most valuable asset and are the basis of the Soviet state's might.

It is thus not surprising that the enemies of socialism are especially persistent in their striving to damage the friendship between our country's peoples and undermine the sociopolitical unity and the spirit of internationalism of the Soviet people.

Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is exacerbating the struggle, and not only in the ideological sphere. It is heating up the international situation as a whole, following a policy of aggression and brigandage, and expanding its armed presence everywhere so as to interfere in the affairs of any country rejecting Washington's diktat. The United States has carried out brazen armed aggression against the small sovereign state of Grenada, unleashed undeclared war against Nicaragua and the patriotic forces in El Salvador, and is maintaining its armed forces in Lebanon where it is attempting to impose systems that suit it by force of arms. It is also committing numerous other crimes against peace and humanity.

The U.S. Administration is following a militarist antihuman policy which threatens the world with a nuclear catastrophe. Striving at all costs to gain superiority over the Soviet Union and force their Pershing and cruise missiles into West Europe, the Washington ruling circles resort to deception and misrepresentation. The ostensible flexibility of the U.S. side, which has been strongly publicized over the past few weeks and is constantly asserted by the U.S. President and those around him, pursues only one goal: while building up their own latest weapons to deprive our country of its legitimate right to have a corresponding defense potential and force us into unilateral disarmament.

Furthermore, while actively preparing for the deployment of first-strike weapons in West Europe and turning its peoples into hostages, the U.S. Administration is obsessed by the idea of opening up a new gigantic field of nuclear competition -- space. And all this is for the very same purpose of changing the existing military-strategic parity to its advantage.

The aggressive and adventurous actions by the U.S. ruling circles are causing angry indignation and protests all over the world. In these days, which are alarming for mankind and for universal peace, the truly constructive initiatives which could put an end to the nuclear madness come from Moscow, from our party, from our state. The Soviet side proposes a clear program of solutions to the problems of limiting and reducing strategic arms and displays the political will and readiness to reach agreement on the basis of ensuring the equality and security of the sides. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement and his replies to PRAVDA's questions, which have caused the broadest response all over the world, have become a program of specific actions and a powerful stimulus for uniting the peoples' efforts in the struggle against the danger threatening mankind.

The Soviet Union, as these enormously important documents reemphasize, is a principled opponent of competition in the production and stockpiling of mass destruction weapons. At the same time, no one must take our country's goodwill and its desire to honestly seek mutually acceptable solutions, taking into account each other's legitimate interests, as a sign of weakness on our part.

Any attempt to break the existing military-strategic balance will bring in its wake the due response from the Soviet Union. And our words will not diverge from our deeds.

Our people unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Every Soviet person is clearly aware of his foremost patriotic and international duty: to raise vigilance and, by his labor, to augment the motherland's economic and defense might and strengthen the friendship and brotherhood between all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, our people's unity, and their close cohesion around the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

V.V. Grishin wished the Georgian SSR's working people new successes in the struggle for the implementation of the party's directives, the further flourishing of Soviet Georgia, a new upsurge in the economy, science, and culture, and an increase in the republic's contribution to the solution of the great tasks of communist building.

Cordial greetings to the participants in the festive session and all the republic's working people in connection with the glorious event -- the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Friendship Treaty between Russia and Georgia and the award of the Order of Lenin to the Georgian SSR -- were conveyed by delegation leaders V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, from the RSFSR; K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, from Azerbaijan; K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, from Armenia; and V.S. Murakhovskiy, first secretary of the Stavropol party kraykom, from Stavropol Kray.

Addressing the festive session, T.V. Rostiashvili, a lathe operator at Tbilisi's Dimitrov Aviation Plant; Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Meunargiya, a team leader at Zugdidskiy Rayon's Ingirskiy Tea Sovkhoz; Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District; B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom; V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Georgian Communist Party Obkom; N.V. Dumbadze, chairman of the Georgian Writers Union Board and winner of the Lenin Prize, spoke of the determination of the republic's working people inspired by the motherland's high award, to strive for new successes in communist building and augment the socialist fatherland's economic and defense might.

D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, expressed thanks to the republic's guests for their greetings and warm wishes.

The participants in the festive session enthusiastically approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, took part in the session.

The participants in the jubilee festivities laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Monument.

SHCHERBITSKIY TOURS KHARKOV CITY, OBLAST

AU282100 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Oct 83 p 3

[RATAU report]

[Text] While in Kharkov Oblast, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, met obkom bureau members.

V.P. Mysnichenko, obkom first secretary, gave an account of the progress made by the oblast's working people in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Period, and noted what is being done to intensify organizational, political, and ideoeducational work at all levels.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out that at present, as the third year of the 5-year period is nearing completion, party organizations, administrative and economic organs are obligated to do their utmost to consolidate what has been achieved and to fully implement the 1983 program. Particular attention is to be paid to the plans for the final years of the 5-year period, primarily to the fulfillment of the Energy and Food Programs and to an increase in the production of consumer goods. The drafting of the plans is a very responsible task, he said. Our plans must be rigorous; they are called upon to mobilize the working people to raise production efficiency and improve the quality of work.

In the conversation, much significance was given to organizational and political work performed by party organizations. It was emphasized that particular attention is now being paid to improving the style and methods of activity in party raykoms and gorkoms as organs of political leadership. During the present accountability and election campaign, it is necessary to have a careful look at how purposefully and creatively this or that party committee is working, how it pursues the cadre policy and is engaged in the education of CPSU members, and how all communists are complying with the statutory commitments. It is also highly important to thoroughly analyze in the light of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum the activity of public organizations, particularly of trade unions and the Komsomol. They comprise a very great force, but occasionally lack initiative and efficiency.

While visiting the Malyshev Plant Production Association, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy touched upon the questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress, improving production quality, particularly in the manufacture of consumer goods, reconstructing enterprise shops, and organizing working, living and recreation conditions for the collective laborers.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the Pervomaysk Agrochemical Complex with its great material-technical base for storing and applying fertilizers. The scientifically substantiated technology of land tilling has made it possible in recent years to significantly raise the yields of grain and sugar beets at the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The experience accumulated by this collective is being widely disseminated in other rayons of the oblast, which have also created agrochemical complexes.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected the branches of the Chervonyy Veleten state stockbreeding farm which raises young cattle. The farm also has a highly productive milking herd. The farm's leaders and specialists noted how they have organized a powerful base for feed production and applied effective technology in cattle breeding, and the work performed by cost-accountancy teams.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy visited the Physiotechnical Institute of Low Temperatures of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, which is a large scientific-technical complex, and acquainted himself with papers which find a wide application in various branches of the country's national economy.

While inspecting new residential districts in Kharkov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy inquired as to what extent is the building of new residential districts comprehensive, and how the problems of trade, consumer, and transport services are settled.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy laid flowers at the monument to V.I. Lenin and at the Glory memorial complex.

USMANKHODZHAYEV ELECTED NEW UZBEK CP HEAD

LD030819 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan took place in Tashkent today. It considered organizational questions. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, who previously worked as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR, has been elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

MINISTER QUESTIONED ON DNESTR POLLUTION ACCIDENT

PM030937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources and "chairman of the government commission to eliminate the consequences of the accident which led to pollution of the Dnestr," by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Zakharko: "Discharge"]

[Text] Are there casualties? This is the first question that people ask on hearing about natural disasters, accidents, and catastrophes, wherever they occur in the world. "luckily, there were no casualties in the incident we are now dealing with," said N.F. Vasilyev, chairman of the government commission to eliminate the consequences of the accident which led to pollution of the Dnestr and USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. He received me in his office, where the latest information from the vast part of the river basin covering the territory of Lvov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Chernovitsy, Khmelnitskiy, and Odessa Oblasts and the Moldavian SSR arrives every morning.

Question: Nikolay Fedorovich, what was the nature of the accident itself, and when and where did it happen?

Answer: In Lvov Oblast, 8 km south of the city of Dragobych, there is the Stebnikovskiy Plant, which produces potassium fertilizers, and its enrichment factory. The local potassium salts deposit, the biggest in the Carpathian region, serves as the plant's ore base. The residual products of the production process are stored in a reservoir which has an earth dam. These residual products are a liquid, a so-called brine, with a very high content of salts: around 250 grams per liter. This is a caustic fluid that destroys all life.

On 15 September the dam burst -- a gap formed that was 60-meters long at the top of the dam, 20-meters long at the base of the dam, and 14-meters high. Through this gap 4.5 million cubic meters of the brine was discharged, into a ravine initially, then into one small stream and then another, and 25-km further on the brine burst into the Dnestr, in the area of the Lvov Oblast city of Nikolayev.

Question: Was it not possible to stop the torrent somehow?

Answer: No, it was quite impossible. At first it was a powerful wave up to six meters high. It hit a railroad track and ripped out 400 meters of rails. Having lost some of its height and hydraulic force, the brine rushed on toward the Dnestr. It was fortunate that people had been evacuated in good time from the flood area and that railroad and road traffic had been suspended.

Question: You said "in good time" -- how could anybody have known that the dam would burst?

Answer: In the morning it was noticed that the crown of the dam was sagging, and it was then that emergency work started. By 1500 the situation had deteriorated to such an extent that the local authorities decided to notify and evacuate people from the zone that might be flooded -- the zone itself was quite small. Alongside the ravine and the streams the brine torrent flooded some 200 hectares of agricultural land and subsidiary plots in the village of Ranevichi and destroyed some houses and a number of production facilities in that village. The bursting of the dam was recorded at 1805. Emergency teams left the dam 20 minutes prior to this, unable to prevent the discharge.

Question: In such situations people spare no effort...

Answer: You mean they behave like heroes? We hear and read so much about the courage and heroism displayed out of necessity because somebody somewhere has tolerated defective products, professional incompetence, or criminal negligence. The dam collapsed because of mistakes during planning and construction, because of poor technical inspection and infringement of the rules for the operation of the reservoir. Twice -- in December 1982 and last May -- the state inspection organs of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision demanded that the condition of the dam be improved. However, these demands were not met. The causes of the accident and the immediate culprits have been established now. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against eight leading experts -- designers, construction workers, and operational personnel.

Question: Why was it necessary to set up such a high-level, government commission?

Answer: The saline torrent discharged into the Dnestr polluted the river heavily. The water from the river, however, is used by many cities and settlements, that is, millions of people and hundreds of major and minor enterprises. It was necessary to coordinate the efforts of two republics -- the Ukraine and Moldavia -- and of various ministries and departments in order to ensure that swift and effective steps were taken to organize reliable water supplies for the population and industrial enterprises and also to minimize damage to fisheries. It was to this end that the USSR Council of Ministers set up the governmental commission.

Question: Who are the members of the commission?

Answer: Leading personnel from the Union Ministries of Health, Geology, the Fish Industry and Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and for Mine Supervision, and deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian and Moldavian Councils of Ministers. The Commission has also been empowered to involve the leaders of other sectors in its work. The operational group is headed by Ivan Ivanovich Borodavchenko, USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources.

Question: Until 15 September the Dnestr was considered to be the cleanest river in the European part of the country. What will happen now?

Answer: The pollution is temporary but serious. I mentioned earlier that the mass of brine which burst the dam contained 250 grams of salts per liter. Some of these salts precipitated out on the way to the Dnestr, but a great quantity -- 210 grams per liter of the brine -- got into the river.

In order to better explain what happened then, let's take an ordinary glass of water as an illustration. If you add salt to the water, the water does not dissolve straight-away, but settles on the bottom. This is what happened in the Dnestr too. Having entered the river, the brine sunk to the river's lower strata and flowed downstream. At the same time it slowly dissolved and the pollution topped the maximum permitted level. The amazingly clean fresh water became saltier than the saltiest seawater. But not along the entire length of the Dnestr, but only in the sections affected by the brine.

Question: Did this present a health hazard for people?

Answer: Who would drink such water? In response to inspection services' warnings, water supplies to population centers and enterprises were suspended. Work came to a halt at the Ivano-Frankovsk Intimate Organic Synthesis Plant and the "Kreshchatik" Sugar Refinery in Chernovitsy Oblast. In some cases cows and birds died as a result of the excessive salt content in the river. According to the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, 920 metric tons of marketable fish and 1,300 metric tons of fry perished. A great amount of the algae on which fish feed has been destroyed, and it will take many years to reestablish them.

Question: What sort of stretch of the Dnestr has been affected by this pernicious salt current?

Answer: By the end of September the current had traveled 500 km when its path was barred by the dam of the Novo-Dnestrovskoye Reservoir, which stretches over more than 50 km. It is here that around 1 million metric tons of salts remain. They now lie in the bottom water layer in a mass 10-12 meters thick and 12-15 meters below the surface. Let us return to the example with the glass of water: If you do not stir the salt in it, it dissolves very slowly. The same is the case here, in the reservoir -- the water underneath is salty, but on the surface it is excellent fresh water as before. Its volume is great, totaling hundreds of millions of cubic meters.

Question: Does that mean that there is excellent water for population centers situated downstream, including Kishinev and Odessa? Where then do the rumors originate that water supplies to these cities have been completely cut off?

Answer: It is well known that rumors arise in the absence of clear and precise information. But that is primarily your task, the task of journalists. There is nothing to hide here. The protection of nature, of the entire environment, is not possible without widespread publicity. Any encroachment of nature, regardless of its scale, needs to be discussed by the public. Only action by the public at large can help state organs to preserve for posterity the earth's riches and the purity of the water and air.

But let us return to the present state of the Dnestr. The part of the river through which the brine current passed is already considerably cleaner, thanks to water from the upper reaches; the water is drinkable again and is becoming better by the day. As of 1 October the aforementioned intimate organic synthesis plant and the sugar refinery resumed work.

But at the time, immediately after the disaster, we could not, we did not have the right to count on the possibility of swift self-purification of the river -- that would have been an unjustifiably complacent attitude to take.

All the measures elaborated by our commission with the participation of Ukrainian and Moldavian party and Soviet organs were predicated on the likelihood of a more protracted and more difficult solution of the problem.

Many prominent scientists and major research and design collectives from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, and Rostov-na-Donu were drafted in to make an in-depth and comprehensive study of the problem and to elaborate various alternative solutions for dealing with the situation that had emerged. In particular, routes for buying temporary pipelines from lakes, estuaries, and nearby streams were mapped out. The geological services studied considerable territories along both banks of the Dnestr with a view to sinking an enormous number of artesian wells. Many other measures were planned to ensure stable water supplies to population centers.

As for Kishinev and Odessa, both cities continue to be supplied with excellent water. In somewhat smaller quantities than before, but quite sufficient to meet the needs of public utilities and industry.

Question: What will be done to remove the salts from the Novo-Dnestrovskoye Reservoir? Is it not possible just to open the sluices and let the brine flow into the Black Sea?

Answer: This proposition has been considered, but we have rejected it. Mainly on the grounds that the salt would destroy all freshwater fish and its feed in the lower reaches of the Dnestr.

From the many alternatives the following scheme for the purification of the reservoir has been adopted and is being successfully implemented. Water is being released from the two levels of the reservoir: the upper, very clean, level, and the lower salt-polluted level. Immediately beyond the dam it is being mixed according to the norm set by medical personnel. This process is closely monitored round the clock and samples are analyzed hourly. This water does not differ in either taste or smell from the water which was supplied from the Dnestr formerly.

Thanks to the scheme which is being implemented, first, stable water supplies to the population and industry are being maintained. And second, the salty layer at the reservoir dam is being slowly reabsorbed.

Question: How long will the complete purification of the reservoir take?

Answer: This will depend largely on how copious the rains are, and on the whole nature of the fall high water. The hydrometeorological service's long-term average yearly readings make it possible to estimate that natural water circulation in the Dnestr will purify the river up to a satisfactory level within the next 2-3 months. And there are grounds for hope that all salts including those in depressions in the river bed and in recesses in the river banks will be finally washed out by the spring floods.

But time alone will telll how the purification process proceeds.

As yet all the measures elaborated by the governmental commission in the event of disruptions in water supplies to cities remain in force.

Question: it is obviously too early to talk about the ultimate environmental protection conclusions to be drawn from the pollution of the Dnestr?

Answer: In time, conclusions will be drawn. On a statewide scale.

UKRAINIAN CP REPRIMANDS 2 DEPUTY MINISTERS

AU021343 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the work performed by the republic's party organizations and mass media in connection with the statement made by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The Central Committee noted that the republic's communists and all working people had unanimously approved this highly important document and the political line pursued by the CPSU in the present international situation, wrathfully condemned the militarist, adventurist policy of the United States, responded to the intrigues of imperialism with even closer unity around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, and redoubled their efforts in the struggle for consolidating the economic and defense potential of our state. A plan has been mapped out for the further profound and all-round study of the ideas and theses set forth in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statement, and for their practical implementation.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the 9-month results of the work performed by the republic's heavy, light, and food industries, transport and construction, and additional measures for the successful completion of the 1983 plan in preparation for stable work in 1984. Comrades Nikolay and Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, made reports on the issue. It was noted that, in the period under review, the plans were overfulfilled for the output and marketing of industrial production, for labor productivity, production costs, and profits. The pace of increasing industrial production and labor productivity increased, the use of fixed assets, labor, financial, and material resources improved, the quality of production rose, and the number of lagging enterprises and associations decreased.

At the same time it was noted that a number of branches -- particularly ferrous metallurgy, the coal, light, and food industries -- were still not fully using existing possibilities for increasing production, raising effectiveness, and accelerating scientific-technical progress. In the third quarter, the Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Coal Industry, and Light Industry incurred a decline in work. As a result of this, the 9-month 1983 plans for the production of a number of important production items were underfulfilled. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has called on the boards of the Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, Coal Industry, and Light Industry, on Comrade Ministers Galkin, Grinko, and Kasyanenko to eliminate as soon as possible the shortcomings and bottlenecks in the work of associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction, to see to that the fourth-quarter plan is fulfilled, and that the arrears incurred since the beginning of the year are maximally compensated for.

The republic's Council of Ministers has been instructed to take additional steps in order to radically improve the work of other national economic branches in line with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, to successfully complete the 1983 plans, and to prepare for rhythmical work in 1984.

The agenda included the progress made in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy.

The issue was examined of organizing in the republic the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on improving the practice of summing up the results of socialist competitions and of giving incentives to winners in competitions.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the Ukrainian Council of Ministers' proposal to work out a comprehensive plan for promoting in the republic the production of consumer goods and a system of consumer services in the 12th 5-Year Plan and for a longer term. A commission has been set up headed by Comrade Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman.

Measures have been approved for complying with the proposals made by the participants in the meeting with party veterans and representatives of youths, held in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee on 30 September 1983.

The Central Committee has also examined the practices of book doctoring and eye washing at the enterprises of some ministries. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee reprimanded Comrade (Solomchuk), CPSU member and Ukrainian deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry, and Comrade (Legkokonets), CPSU member and Ukrainian deputy minister of motor road construction and exploitation, for failure to take steps in order to ensure that the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee requirements to put an end to and eradicate the practice of intentionally distorting accounts and cheating the state are strictly abided by.

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF021057 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A regular meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium was held under the chairmanship of B. Yazkuliyev, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meeting discussed a question on the progress of fulfilling the Turkmen SSR law on the state plan for Turkmen SSR socioeconomic development through 1981-83. Ch.S. Karryyev, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers presented a report.

The results of developing the republic's national economy during the past years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period indicate that under the guidance of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 22nd Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the law adopted by the 4th session, 10th convocation of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet on the state plan for Turkmen SSR socieconomic development through 1981-85, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and its Presidium have implemented a number of measures for expanding the republic's economic potential and for improving the prosperity of workers.

According to preliminary estimates, by the end of the third year of the current 5-year plan period the national income will increase by 8.9 percent and the volume of industrial production will increase by 7.1 percent relative to the 1980 level. As it was envisaged by the law, the production of electrical energy, mineral fertilizers, chemical products, food, local and light industry, and construction materials industry are developing at the highest rate.

Definite successes have been achieved in a number of agricultural production sections. The plans for processing many important kinds of agricultural products are fulfilled every year. On the account of assimilating new methods and maintaining water for large areas of lands, improving land reclamation, growth of power capacities and augmenting of the level of labor mechanization, and the use of chemical methods in agricultural production the average annual output of the overall production will increase by 10.6 percent.

During the period 1981-82 in comparison with the corresponding period of the past 5-year plan, capital investment in the development of the national economy increased by 17 percent and the commissioning of fixed capital increased by 16 percent. The material and cultural standard of the people's life has been improved. For this period, the public consumption funds increased by 7.6 percent. New houses, schools, and cultural and welfare facilities have been established in the republic. The real income of the population, the retail trade turnover and the volume of domestic utilities have been developed.

In addition, the meeting of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted that the achieved level of socioeconomic development in terms of some indicators lags behind the schedule in this period of the 5-year plan. The rate of the national economy growth in the republic's territory is not steady.

There is a delay in the oil extraction, oil refining gas and cotton-clearning industries and in the industry of construction materials and the plans for the production of agricultural products have not been fulfilled. Some unions and enterprises have not fulfilled the tasks of producing industrial products such as consumer goods. The noticeable decline in the republic's economy is caused by the production of low-quality goods.

In agriculture, an abrupt change has not yet been made in the work of fulfilling the Food Program. There is a delay in fulfilling the plans for the production of raw cotton, fruits, and grapes. The selective work on seed growing is still unsatisfactory and technology is not used rationally everywhere. Special care should be dedicated to livestock production, augmenting cattle and poultry productivity and to the creation of a durable feed base.

Capital construction is being carried out slower than what is specified by the law on the 5-year plan. Capital investments have not been fully assimilated and the fixed funds are not used in a timely fashion. There is a delay in the construction of major projects such as the Chardzhou Oil Extraction Factory, the Turkmen Nitric Fertilizer Factory, the Bezmen Carpet Combine and others. This delay is due to shortcomings in the labor organization by construction workers, dissipation of resources, and the uneconomic use of construction materials.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of tranport organizations and communications means. A corresponding resolution was taken on the question discussed.

The Council of Ministers, the ministries, the state committees and departments, the executive committees of the local people's deputies councils are advised to concentrate their attention on improving economic analysis by the enterprises, to maintain more effective use of production funds, to increase labor productivity, to avoid loss of working time, to institute measures for introducing the achievements of science and technology in production and for achieving a complex program for mechanizing the manual and physical labor and for the economic use of raw materials and fuel and energy resources. It follows to take the necessary measures for fulfilling the social program outlined by the 5-year plan.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium also discussed a question on the work of the local people's deputies councils of Mary Oblast for fulfilling the demands of the legislation on maternity and childhood protection and on rewarding of mothers of many children in light of the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium from 7 September 1982 and other questions.

M. G. Shmidt, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and O.I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Trade Unions Council participated in the discussion of questions. A.I. Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEETS

GF021700 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 19 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau discussed a question on the progress of work on capital construction in the republic. The joint resolution adopted by the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers noted serious shortcomings in capital construction. During the period 1981-83 and the past 9 months of the current year plans for commissioning fixed funds and tasks of social and cultural projects and construction and installation projects have not been fulfilled. There is a delay in a number of major projects of production significance.

The bureau noted that the republic's state planning committee, when formulating contracts, does not dedicate adequate attention to the balance between the prescribed tasks and the capabilities of the construction organizations. The Turkmen SSR state plan for construction affairs, the Turkmen republican offices of the construction bank and the state bank are not imposing essential controls over the activity of the contract organizations.

The resolution adopted by the Central Committee Bureau obliged the party obkoms, the Soviet Executive Committee, the Turkmen SSR Construction Ministry, other contract organizations, and leaders of the ministries and departments to review the situation of work for all construction jobs during this year and to take urgent measures for making up the full staff for them and for supplying them with material and technical resources and equipment.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HOLDS MEETING

GF021552 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] A regular meeting of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held. It discussed a question on the progress of fulfilling the resolution of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the situation of work for [word indistinct].

The meeting also heard a report by Comrade Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the [word indistinct] Affairs Commission subordinate to the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers on the progress of fulfilling the resolution of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the situation and measures for improving the work for preventing law infringements in the republic by the [word indistinct] Affairs Commission. Corresponding resolutions were taken on questions discussed. Other questions were also discussed. Comrade (?Kholov), chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the meeting.

TAJIK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

WA250950 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 1

["Information Report on the Plenum of the TaCP Central Committee"]

[Text] The regular 11th Plenum of the TaCP Central Committee was held on 17 September 1983.

The persons invited to participate in the work of the plenum were first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees; chairmen of the executive committees of city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies in cities and regions of republic subordination; administrators of ministries and departments, and public republic-level and oblast-level organizations; rectors and secretaries of party committees at higher educational institutions; party veterans; responsible workers in the apparatus of the TaCP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of TaSSR; and representatives of the mass information and propaganda media.

The plenum consideredthe question "The Tasks of the Party, Soviet, Trade-Union, and Komsomol Organizations in the Republic Which Evolve from the Principles Stated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, As Enunciated at a Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee With Party Veterans."

A report on that question was given by First Secretary of the TaCP Central Committee, R.N. Nabiyev.

Those who spoke during the discussion period after the report were: M.D. Tashmukhamedov, recipient of a personal pension, supernumerary member of the party commission under the TaCP Central Committee, general-major, retired; G. Pallayev, first secretary of the party's Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Committee; I. Baymatova, chairman of the board of the Moskva Kolkhoz, Kanibadamskiy Rayon; A. Khalimov, first secretary of the party's Dushanbe City Committee; A.T. Uvarov, second secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee; S.Sh. Mirzoshoyev, TaSSR Minister of Culture; R. Kurbanova, deputy director of the training-course combine, Dushanbe Production Cotton-Fabrics Association; A.N. Malinov, first secretary of the party's Nurek City Committee.

A statement was made on this question at the plenum by CPSU Central Committee inspector K.S. Salykov.

The plenum listened to a report on the work of the party's Leninabad Oblast Committee. A report on that question was given by first secretary of the party's Leninabad Oblast Committee, R. Khodzhiyev.

Those who spoke during the discussion period after the report of the Leninabad Oblast Committee were: I. Khayeyev, first secretary of the party's Kulyab Oblast Committee; N.A. Kartashov, second secretary of the party's Kurgan-Tyube Oblast Party; Yu.N. Shcherbakov, TaSSR procurator; S. Khasanov, first secretary of the party's Pendzhikent City Committee; V.Ya. Oplanchuk, director of the Leninabad Construction Combine; M.S. Tabarov, first secretary of the party's Tursunzade City Committee.

The appropriate decrees were adopted on the questions that were discussed.

The plenum considered an organizational question. Because of the election of A.D. Dadabayev as chairman of Tadzhiksovprof [Tajik Trade-Unions Council], he has been released from duties as secretary of the TaCP Central Committee. Temurboy Mirkhalikov, who previously worked as deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and as chairman of TaSSR Gosplan, has been elected secretary and member of the bureau of the TaCP Central Committee.

As a result of his retirement, A. Khaydarov has been released from his duties as member of the TaCP Central Committee.

A. Umarov has been confirmed as chief of the Construction and Urban Management Department of the TaCP Central Committee. A.I. Grishchenko has been relieved of his duties as chief of that department because of a transfer to another job.

Because of certain changes in the organizational structure of the apparatus of the TaCP Central Committee, the following were newly confirmed: V.V. Vakhidov, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department; V.I. Kozlova, chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department; T. Gafarov, chief of the Economic Department of the TaCP Central Committee.

The concluding speech at the plenum was given by first secretary of the TaCP Central Committee, R.N. Nabiyev.

Thereupon the plenum concluded its work.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC REFORM

PM011002 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 30-31 Oct 83 p 34

[Interview with Oleg Bogomolov, Director of the Soviet Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, by Antonio Ramenghi in Milan; date not given]

[Text] Milan -- "Thorough structural reforms are under way within the Soviet economy with the aim of improving centralized state planning by means of a broader autonomy for the enterprises and a recovery in production. In the years ahead our policy will center on the energy problem, with a quest for alternative sources, and the agricultural problem, with an adaptation of agricultural support structures. Within this program, we envisage intensifying relations with the West, even if the tensions between the blocs, caused by U.S. policy, do not facilitate such relations.

"If the Western countries, headed by the United States, believe that they can hinder Soviet economic development by means of embargoes and sanctions, they are wrong. At the cost of major sacrifices, we are meeting our requirements, as is shown in the case of the 25-megawatt turbines that Reagan wanted to sell us. We built them ourselves, with the result that we are now selling their manufacturing licence."

This is how 56-year-old Oleg Bogomolov -- director of the Moscow Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, and one of the most heeded economic advisers of Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet Council of Ministers and Gosplan -- sums up the present Soviet economic situation. Major reforms are under way, an intensification of relations with the other socialist countries, and the possibility of expanding trading relations with the West, especially in the agriculture and food sector, in technological and scientific cooperation and in the creation of joint companies.

When in Milan for the conference organized by the Cooperative League on relations between Italy and the Eastern bloc, Bogomolov agreed to answer some questions.

Question: Professor Bogomolov, in certain socialist countries such as Hungary, very major reforms are going on that open the way to private enterprise, that are rediscovering the market, and that are limiting the involvement and intervention of the state. What is your opinion of this in the Soviet Union?

Answer: Soviet economists view these reforms favorably. This does not mean that they can be implemented in the USSR, too, because they derive from individual requirements and needs and because the problem of the centralization of the economy must be viewed partly in relation to each country's dimensions. In any case, the Western press is wrong to talk only about the Hungarian model and almost to set it against the situation in the USSR. This is because reforms are also being carried out in Bulgaria and the GDR, for instance, and certain reforms are being implemented in some Soviet republics, too, following careful assessment.

Question: How is this assessment carried out and how far can the CEMA countries carry their "experimentation?"

Answer: We have established an interministerial body within Gosplan, the planning agency to which I belong, which deals with the research and study of new mechanisms of development, and advises on their application or gives advice.

Question: With what results?

Answer: In political economy, as in life, not all advice is heeded. To use an illustration rather reminiscent of the old proverb, I could say: Ask your wife's advice before doing something, then, if you want to do it properly, do the opposite. Joking apart, our advice is fairly well respected and, for our part, we give serious consideration to what goes on in Hungary and the other countries.

Question: In what areas are you initiating reforms?

Answer: Of course, one of the crucial points is centralization. In Hungary, together with a greater decentralization of many decisions, there has been a corresponding rationalization and a greater efficiency in central government, which has come about partly by means of a reduction in the number of ministers. A streamlining of bureaucracy there does not imply that the state is relinquishing its own role in the major decisions, in planning policy. For that matter, many Western countries are now discussing the degree of state intervention in the economy. Obviously, as the state budget increases -- as it has increased -- its involvement becomes more and more necessary and its forms of intervention more and more decisive.

Question: Which sectors are affected by the reforms already begun in the Soviet Union?

Answer: All right, all right, I am coming to your persistent question. We have intervened in agriculture, drawing on the Hungarian experience; we have granted greater freedom of action to the various bodies, confining ourselves to monitoring behavior on the basis of the program drawn up by Gosplan. Controls now take place by means of indirect mechanisms (prices, credit, monetary measures.)

Another important point concerns the question of the distribution of foodstuffs, which demands a more efficient coordination of several sectors. Here the Ministry of Agriculture can extend the cultivated areas, as it is doing, but at the same time -- and perhaps as a priority -- it must concern itself with improving transport and storage. Perhaps it is not in our interests to extend cultivated areas, since much of the harvest is wasted because of the absence of an adequate transport network and lack of an efficient stockpiling system.

Question: What are you doing in industry?

Answer: Here, for instance, we have been greatly helped by the experience in the GDR, in achieving a greater integration between preparation and planning, manufacturing, distribution and technical assistance. Each of these areas proceeded on its own, causing a great wastage of money.

Question: Professor Bogomolov, could all these experiments -- in whose implementation your advice is sometime heeded, but sometimes ignored -- cause internal conflicts, ideological but political too, within CEMA?

Answer: Such a problem does not exist in these terms. You still regard the Hungarian experience and other countries' reforms as something antithetical to what you suppose to be the USSR's "line" of economic policy and of economic management. The real situation is different, more complex and more far-reaching.

OPENING OF NEW BRIDGE OVER ARAKS RIVER ANNOUNCED

PM261218 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Sh. Medzhidov report: "Bridge Over the Araks"]

[Text] Baku -- A convoy of grain trucks was the first to cross the new road bridge built in Imishlinskiy Rayon on the Araks River.

The biggest bridge in the Transcaucasus has significantly improved road links between the republic's northern and southern zones. The road freight transport route from such major agricultural regions as Imishli, Agdzhabedi, Zhdanovsk, and Fizuli has been shortened by almost 40 km.

The designers at the Baku subsidiary of the Soyuzdorproekt State Design Institute found a number of modern technical solutions while building the bridge. The builders showed considerable creative invention. They managed to reduce assembly time noticeably through efficient use of powerful cranes.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL PRODUCTION -- New oil wells are being drilled in oilfield No 890 on (Partion) Island. A total of 10 oil wells were sunk and put into operation in that region last year. Currently, up to 30 tons of oil are being extracted from these wells. Meanwhile, work on three oil wells in the region has also been completed. A fourth well will be ready by the end of the current month. Thus, [words indistinct] will be put into operation to serve the people. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 14 Oct 83 GF]

UZBEK POWER GENERATION -- The (Tiyamolin) power plant in the Uzbek SSR has generated 50 million kilowatt hours of electricity to date. The plant is regarded as one of the important power plants in Central Asia. Meanwhile, work is still underway for the construction of the (Tiyamolin) water installation. Currently, preparations are being made for putting into operation two new turbines in that installation. The (Tiyamolin) power plant (?is capable of generating more) power. It will be producing about 1 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in the future. The power generated will be used to meet the needs of the Uzbek agricultural sector and industrial factories. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Oct 83 GF]

TAJIK POWER PLANT -- The first cast has been put in for the (Tantudin) power plant [words indistinct] on the Vakhsh River in Tajik SSR with a jubilant ceremony. The capacity of the power plant will total 1 million kilowatts. The new power plant is the seventh on the Vakhsh River. The power generated by the plant will be supplied to the industrial factories in Soviet Central Asia. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Oct 83 GF]

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS CURRENT AGRICULTURAL WORK

PM280952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 2

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Hot Days in the Cotton Fields"]

[Excerpts] In the major cotton-growing republics -- Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenia -- the days have been hot in the literal sense of the word, lately. Temperatures did not drop below 40 degrees. It was as if nature had decided to make up during the fall what if failed to give in spring and partly also in summer. Be that as it may, the results, it would seem, is good harvesting conditions: no rain or strong winds.... But current data indicate that the pace of the "white harvest" is below last year's. What is the problem? And is the situation critical? I have addressed these questions today to Y. Remidovskiy, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Main Administration of Cotton and Bast Fiber Crops.

"In my opinion, there are no serious grounds for alarm" Yuriy Mechislavovich said. "On the whole, the crop that has been grown is sufficient to fulfill the plan. But his year there are substantial specific conditions affecting its harvest. The upper cotton growth is good and more than two-thirds of it has already been picked. But the middle growth has been unfavorable affected by the heat. Foreseeing this, agricultural workers tended the plants carefully in August and September. And now new bolls have appeared on top and have begun to open. This, or more precisely, having to wait until they have ripened is what explains why the harveting is taking somewhat longer than last year. And we must be prepared for it to take a long time. Our specialists who have been sent to help agricultural workers and agro-industrial associations on a current basis on the spot are reporting that all material and technical facilities and manpower have been mobilized to a very high level."

...Indeed, it is true that in our main cotton-growing regions life revolves around the "white harvest" in literally all the republics. All the more so, wince the decisive days of this harvest are approaching.

In Uzbekistan the harvest pace has been high on farms in Khorezm Oblast in recent days. The Gurlenskiy Rayon was the first here to fulfill its plan ahead of schedule by selling the state 33,700 metric tons of cotton. On average 39 quintals of raw cotton have been obtained from each of the 8,800 hectares. On the Kommunizm and Kommuna Kolkhozes particularly good work was done. These farm produced more raw cottow than the others -- 115 and 108 percent of the target, respectively. The oblast's farms are planning to sell a further 5,500 metric tons or so above the plan.

Work is progressing well in Bukhara, Fergana, and Tashkent Oblasts. The procurement of fine-fiber cotton is proceeding in organized fashion in the republic.

In Turkmenia as regards harvest pace, Chardzhou Oblast has been in the lead until recently, closely followed by Ashkhabad and Tashauz Oblasts. But farms in Mary Oblast are lagging behind noticeably. Machinery is poorly utilized here. It happens that the output per day per combine is not more than 1 metric ton, which is an extremely low indicator. Until quite recently, at the very height of the harvest, more than 1,000 combines had not been put to work.

In many Tajik rayons, and particularly in the Yavanskiy, Pendzhikentskiy, and Matchinskiy Rayons, work is proceeding apace.

The decisive days of the cottom harvest are coming now. We are confident that cotton growers will work with concentration, singleness of purpose, and high labor productivity.

As regards other fieldwork, it is practically completed. Sunflowers are being gathered on the last few hectares -- 6 percent of the sown area remains to be harvested. Sugar beets remain to be lifted on 3 percent of the overall area in the country, and vegetables remain to be harvested on 4 percent of the area. Only a very small amount of grain crops remains to be threshed in East Siberia, mainly in Chita Oblast.

The winter crops occupy 38.4 million hectares. Sowing is drawing to a close in Central Asian republics and in Transcaucasia. Fall plowing has been carried out on 97 million hectares.

It is a fine fall. Agricultural workers are completing fieldwork sooner than usual. The time is now coming to analyze what has been accomplished, to sum up successes and mistakes. I believe than an earnest, self-critical approach to the assessment of the year's results will be adopted on farms and in agro-industrial associations. After all, this was the first year of the work of the rayon agro-industrial associations and moreover it marked the beginning of the introduction of the scientifically based zonal farming systems. What has been successful and where did mistakes occur? Will we be able to counteract the impact of drought and other unfavorable weather phenomena more effectively in the next few years? How did the collective contract, which was so much talked about in spring and in summer, work out? The answers to these and many other questions must be provided by the discussions of the year's results on farms and in rayons and oblasts. IZVESTIYA will have access to information about these discussions and intends to acquaint its readeship with it.

PREPARATIONS FOR LIVESTOCK WINTERING NOTED

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[Yu Grachev report: "Technical Backup for Livestock Units: From Session of All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] As they complete the fall work in the fields, rural working people are making vigorous preparations for livestock wintering. It is now important to ensure that all machines and machinery at livestock units are serviceable and to supply technical services centers and stations with the necessary stock of components, instruments, and materials.

This was discussed at a session of the All-Union Operational Staff for the Material and Technical Supply of Agriculture. Opening it, L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply and Production Equipment for Agriculture, stressed that the successful conclusion of field work as well as timely preparations for the livestock wintering depend on the common efforts of all members of the agro-industrial complex. The industrial ministry enterprises supplying the countryside with machines, spares, fuels and lubricants, and chemical and industrial rubber articles have their part to play here too.

The session noted that there are still interruptions in material and technical supplies to kolkhozes and sovkhozes because certain plants are not coping with plan targets, are breaking their contract commitments, and are failing to fulfill the countryside's orders.

Thus, a number of production collectives of the USSR Ministry of Machine-Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production have recently failed to supply agriculture with a considerable number of brooder devices, sheep troughs, and transporters and hoppers for haylage towers, and other hardware. The spare parts delivery plans have also not been fulfilled.

Livestock units and complexes are now in acute need of such components as teat cups for milking machines, milk-hose clamps, and collectors. There are insufficient spares for feed-harvesting equipment. Among the laggards named at the session were the "Arkhonskptitsemash" (North Osetia) and "Pyatigorskselmash" and "Mankentzhivmash" (Chimkent Oblast) Plants, the Chelno-Vershiny Machine-Building Plant, and the Lyubertsy "Zavod imeni Ukhtomskogo" Production Association.

Preparations for the livestock wintering are also being held up by certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, which are substantially behind with deliveries of such components as milk pipes, teat-cup liner, branch pipes, and gaskets.... Among these are the Barnaul, Kranyoark, Volzhskiy, and Saransk Plants producing industrial rubber products, which are also behind with deliveries to the countryside of V- and fan-belts, rings, and sleeves.

Things are no better with regard to deliveries of the viscose and polypropylene twine needed by farms for baling coarse feed. In the first 9 months of the current year alone the Mamenskiy Artificial Fiber Plant has undersupplied more than 600 metric tons of twine. The plant is subordinate to the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

In recent months the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building have straightened out deliveries of spares. However, individual collectives are undersupplying the spares in shortest supply, which has an adverse affect on the condition of the machine and tractor fleet on farms. Tractor components, for instance, are unsatisfactorily dispatched by the Altay Engine and Unit Plants and the Karkov Tractor Engines Plants. Lags have been permitted by the "Odessapochvomash" and "Krasnyy Aksay" Production Association and the "Dalselmash" and "Uzbekselmash" Plants.

While generally fulfilling the plan certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry have also permitted lags in deliveries to the countryside of crane-shafts, front axles, springs, piston rings, cylinder linings, and other components. The greatest shortfalls in these components are in the Michurisnk "Motordetal" Production Association, the Sinelnikovo Springs Plant, the Ulyanovsk Motor Vehicles Plant, and Yaroslavl's "Avtodizel" Production Association.

The session also examined other questions linked with the material and technical supply of the countryside. Specific steps to eliminate the lag in the material and technical supply of agriculture were mapped out.

Taking part in the staff's work were senior workers from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Gossnab, and representatives of ministries and departments.